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ABSTRACT

The Appalachian Regional Commission, established by the 1965 Appalachian Regional Development Act, has as its overall goal the economic and social development of the region. The program brings together the more than 18 million Appalachian citizens and local, State, and Federal governments in a cooperative effort to build a better life. In 1973, there were some temporary setbacks from natural disasters but overall advances for the Appalachian development program. This annual report focuses on what has been accomplished by the Commission during 1973, also discussing its organization and development strategy. Innovations and the current status of finances, employment, population, income, transportation, education, environment, health, child development, and housing are specific areas of concern. The appendices list the Appalachian population, approved projects, expenditures by State, and local development districts. (NQ)

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# 1973 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

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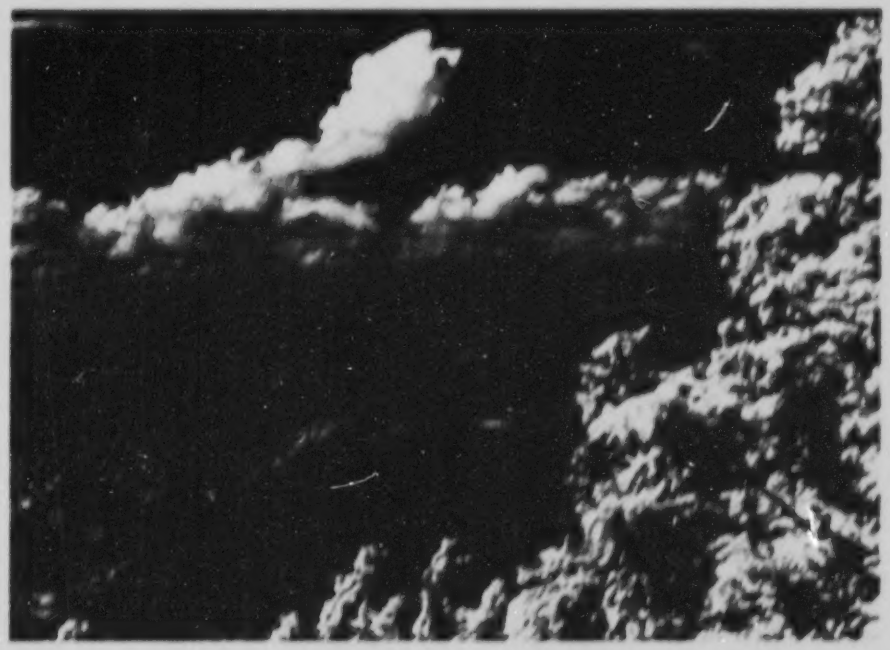

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THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
1666 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20235

December 31, 1973

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to Section 304 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, we respectfully submit to you, for transmittal to the Congress, a report on the activities carried out under this Act during Fiscal Year 1973.

The report outlines the work of the Appalachian Regional Commission with the thirteen states that make up the Appalachian Region.

Respectfully yours,

Donald W. Whitehead

DONALD W. WHITEHEAD
Federal Cochairman

John J. Gilligan

JOHN J. GILLIGAN
Governor of Ohio
States' Cochairman

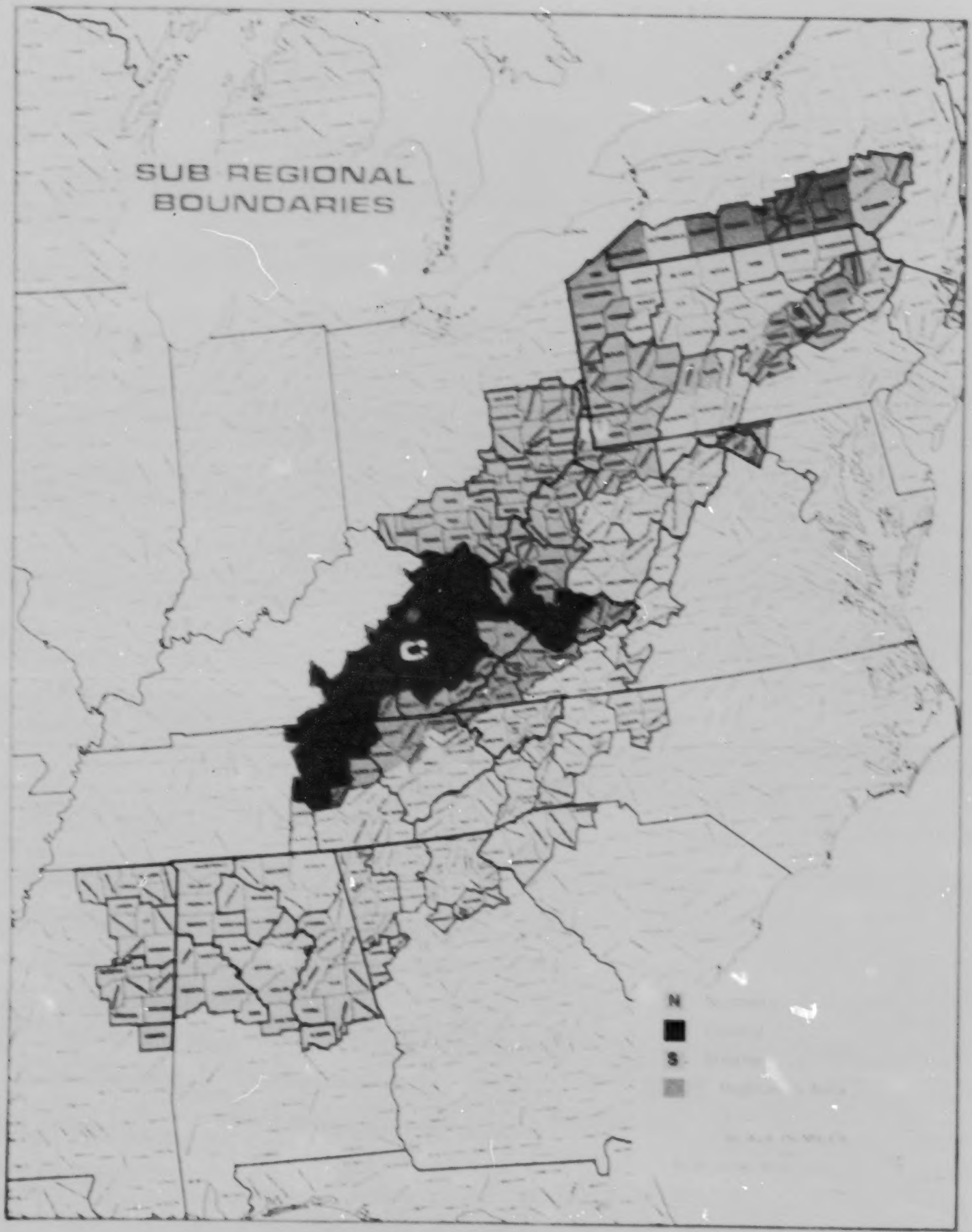
## Appalachian Subregions Designated in 1974

While the 1973 Annual Report of the Appalachian Regional Commission was in the process of preparation, alternative ways to manage program allocations and investment strategies were examined by the states and the Commission. With the states' assistance, the original four subregional boundaries were revised to show three new subregions, Southern, Central and Northern Appalachia, and a fourth subregion, the Highlands Conservation and Recreation Area, which overlaps parts of the other subregions. The map on the reverse side shows the new subregional boundaries; the old subregional boundaries are shown in the 1973 Annual Report on page 10.

A county-by-county analysis of population density, income and other socioeconomic characteristics, state plans and investment projects showed a grouping into three subregions, each of which has distinctive and generally homogeneous traits. Southern Appalachia is moving from an agrarian-based economy to a new modern industrial economy, and requires a variety of new skills and services to develop new industries. Northern Appalachia is extensively modernizing an old and outmoded industrial-based economy in order to respond to the requirements of a growing diversified economy. Central Appalachia is building more urban centers and moving from a single resource-based economy to a more diversified employment base with expanding job opportunities.

Overlying these three subregions and including portions of each of them and parts of eleven Appalachian states is a fourth subregion, the Highlands Conservation and Recreation Area. The Highlands area was defined largely on the basis of relatively high topography (1,000 feet or more above sea level) and the presence of recreation-related resources, including national forests and state and national parks.

Individual counties were added or deleted from the subregions in order to reduce to a minimum the splitting of local development districts. The new subregional boundaries reflect the improving conditions in the Region, as well as common problems, differences and potentials.


SUB REGIONAL
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# THE APPALACHIAN PROGRAM AND ITS ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 1973

The Appalachian Regional Development Program is a unique experiment. Established by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, it has brought together the people of Appalachia and their local, state and federal governments in a cooperative effort to build a better life for more than 18 million citizens.

Its overall goal is the economic and social development of a vast mountain area, composed of all of West Virginia and parts of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

To administer the program, the Act established the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC), an independent agency, and molded a federal-state structure to operate on the premise that the people of the Region through established public and private agencies are in the best position to know their problems. Given the needed financial and technical assistance, they are capable of solving their problems through careful evaluation and planning.

Through the first years of the program the Commission and the state governments began to build a coordinated system of highways, supplementing the Interstate system, to open up the isolated Region and provide better transportation of goods and people. They laid out strategies for development and planned systems of public facilities including schools, hospitals and libraries. They improved public administration through the creation of local development districts, combining several counties or local governmental entities, and planned better health and educational services.

Gradually the improved highways, better education and communications are beginning to combine with other improvements to break down the economic and social isolation of the people of the Region. With a more highly skilled work force Appalachia is attracting industry and developing its recreation potential.

## The Year in Review

Accomplishments do not come easily in this difficult and long-range undertaking. And the path does not always lead steadily uphill. The year 1973 saw some temporary setbacks for parts of the Region from natural disasters but overall advances for the Appalachian development program.

- *149 vocational education projects were approved for a total of $41,665 million.*
- *244 new health projects or continuations of old projects were approved for a total cost of $32 million. $15 million was approved for 147 new child development projects or continuations of old projects.*
- *Three Appalachian coal mining states initiated special programs to help miners suffering from black lung disease.*
- *Six states carried out special programs to encourage and assist veterans in obtaining educational benefits under the G.I. Bill.*
- *The uniform system of 70 multicounty development districts - covering the entire Region and making Appalachia the first such region in the nation - began to strengthen local action capability and operate together, achieving an overall regional strategy.*
- *Construction was completed or under way on a total of 1,246 corridor miles of the Appalachian development highway system, an increase during 1973 of 165 miles. Of this, 124.4 corridor miles were finished in 1973, which completed 76.2 miles of the highway corridor system.*
- *The Commission committed over $173 million in federal funds to the Appalachian highway corridors, matching this amount with $128 million in state funds. An additional $52 million in state funds, for which the states will be reimbursed later, was also committed to prefinance advance construction.*
- *Highway corridors in Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina were made eligible for highway construction assistance, extending the development corridor system to all 13 states.*
- *The first mass transit system for rural areas was put into effect with the initiation of a pilot project in Pennsylvania.*
- *Preliminary estimates indicate that in some rural centers population outmigration is beginning to be reversed.*
- *The Commission participated in the response to two of the worst natural disasters in Appalachia's history - the Buffalo Creek disaster and Tropical Storm Agnes.*

# THE REGION AND THE APPALACHIAN EXPERIMENT

## History of the Region

Stretching from southern New York to northern Georgia and Alabama, Appalachia follows the spine of the Appalachian Mountains, the only major mountain range in the East and the oldest mountains in the nation. Punctuated by the high rolling hills and deep valleys, Appalachia is one of the most beautiful and most rugged regions in the United States.

In the early days of this country, the Appalachians posed a barrier to settlers. But as the eastern seaboard became more and more heavily populated, those who shunned towns for the freedom of the wilderness moved to the mountains. The westward movement brought other settlers too people who found the beauty and seclusion of the hills to their liking.

Only rarely did the settlers cluster into towns. Instead they tended to settle, a family or two, in the narrow valleys. Game was plentiful and the land tillable enough to raise needed vegetables. The only industry to speak of was timbering of the dense forest that covered the hills.

Later, when coal was discovered, the descendants of these early settlers were still living in the same narrow "hollows." By then, game was less plentiful and the land less adequate to support the needs of a population that had grown steadily over the years.

With the discovery of coal came the land speculators and coal companies, which quickly bought land and mineral rights. Many Appalachians, unaware of the value of the coal deposits, traded potential fortunes for a few cents an acre. But the coal industry brought new means of livelihood thousands of jobs in the mines. In time Appalachia was to become a one-industry Region as livelihood based upon farming and timbering became more and more marginal.

While coal and to a lesser degree, lumbering provided jobs, state or local governments benefited little from the extraction of these two resources. Absentee ownership and failure to levy tariffs on coal leaving the Region both denied state coffers what could have been an important source of income a typical occurrence in natural resource extraction areas.

Because of the high cost of road building in the Appalachians, major highways skirted the Region, and the individual states lacked the money to construct adequate roads. The inadequacies of the transportation system, in general, constituted the major deterrent to many industries. Manufacturers could not risk the time and money that would have been necessary to get their products to market. The low tax bases resulting from the scarcity of industry also affected the growth of education, health care systems and other public services. While the rest of the nation prospered, Appalachia barely maintained the status quo.

In the 1950s the demand for coal decreased. Many mines closed, and others cut back on production. Mechanization of the mines also affected employment. Continuous mining machines that could do the work of several men, more sophisticated heavy equipment that made it possible to dig coal from the surface and other improvements in mining technology reduced even further the number of men needed in the mines. Without alternative industry to take up the slack, unemployment soared.

By the late 1950s the situation was critical. Lack of economic opportunity was forcing thousands to outmigrate annually. Isolated culturally as well as economically and lacking the skills necessary to compete in the modern work force, these migrants proved ill equipped to cope with the cities, where the lifestyle was in many ways the antithesis of life in the mountains.

Appalachia was a Region without hope. In spite of its abundant natural resources, its beauty and its proud people with their remarkable culture and heritage, Appalachia seemed to have no future.

### *The Appalachian Program Begins*

In 1960 at a point when all options appeared to have been exhausted, the Governors of ten Appalachian states gathered at the call of J. Millard Tawes, Governor of Maryland. Faced with severe recession and frustrated by their lack of financial resources on a state-by-state basis, the Governors formed the Conference of Appalachian Governors, electing Governor Bert T. Combs of Kentucky as its first chairman. Their aim: to work together in laying the foundation for a regional approach to solving their common problems and building a better economy for the entire Region.

In the meantime, the presidential election of 1960 had focused public attention upon the problems of the Region. West Virginia, whose presidential primary the political experts cited as the most important in that election year, became the scene of intense campaigning. As a result of that campaign, the people of the United States got a first-hand look, via television and the press, at the kind of problems many did not know existed in America.

In 1963 the Governors met with the President to discuss their proposals for a special regional development organization and program. At the request of the Governors the President established the President's Appalachian Regional Commission (PARC), which combined the resources of nine



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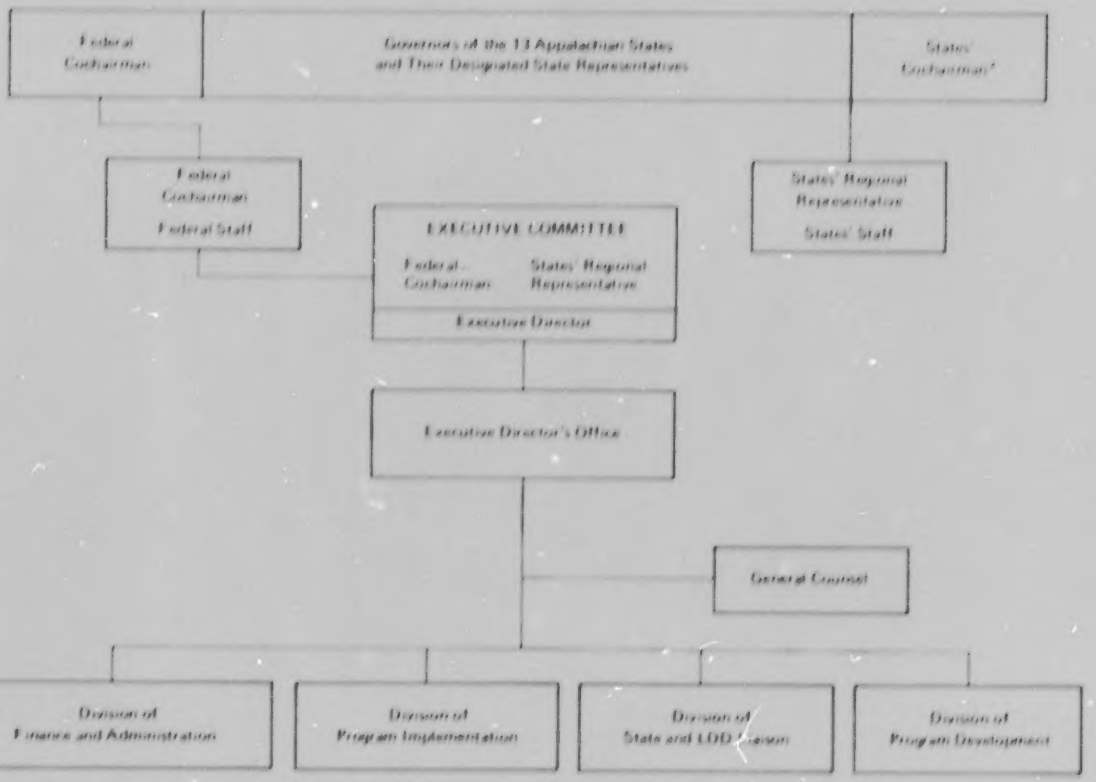



*Each of the governors serves a six-month term as States' Cochairman.

Appalachian states and ten federal agencies and departments. After eight months of extensive research and evaluation, PARC in 1964 submitted its report and recommendations to the President.

The PARC recommendations were endorsed by the Congress, and in March 1965 the President signed the Appalachian Regional Development Act. So began what has come to be known as the "Appalachian experiment," a program of development based upon concerted federal-state planning and action.

"It should be noted that we have not created a complete range of actions needed. Rather, we have felt that there were two concurrent steps essential to form the basis upon which the complete program could be created. These two basic actions would provide for:

"An immediate, or short-run, investment to provide basic facilities and programs not provided in the past but which are essential to the growth of the Region and opportunity for its people.

"A regional organization to allow maximum use of both existing and new resources in a continuing development effort.

"... These program recommendations are not to be regarded as providing a definitive solution for the many-sided Appalachian problem. That solution can come about only with the full engagement of the free enterprise potential in this large Region so rich in human and natural resources. Moreover, progress can be realized only through the coordinated effort of a regional development organization working with the state and local de-

velopment units, with research and development centers, and with multiple state and federal agencies."

. . . The PARC Report

### *The Commission Is Established*

The first step in implementation of the Act was establishment of the Appalachian Regional Commission. Eleven states had been included in the original bill; Congress added New York during the bill's passage and Mississippi was added in a later amendment. The Region today contains 397 counties and five independent cities[1] in the 13 states.

Congress set up the Commission on the following basis: a federal cochairman appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate and the Governors of the 13 states or their designated state representatives. Serving as counterpart to the federal cochairman is the states' cochairman (the Governors each serve a six-month term in this position). The act also provides for an alternate federal cochairman appointed by the President.

Each Governor names an official state representative, along with an alternate, to assist him with duties relating to the Appalachian program and to represent him at Commission meetings.

Although not specified in the Act, during the first Commission meeting the Governors created the position of states' regional representative to give them a day-to-day voice in program administration and policy making.

Both the federal cochairman and the states' regional representative maintain small staffs to assist them with their duties. The federal staff is supported entirely by federal funds, the states' staff by state funds.

A program or project proposal can be brought before the Commission only by the state member involved. All formal actions require the affirmative vote of the federal cochairman and a majority of the state members. To facilitate continuing policy administration, however, the Commission has given authority, including project approvals, to an executive committee composed of the federal cochairman and the states' regional representative as voting members and the executive director of the Commission supportive staff as a nonvoting member.

The Commission supportive staff, which totals approximately 110 persons, was financed for its first two years entirely by federal funds. In 1967 the states assumed 50 percent of the Commission's operating costs. Commission staff members are thus neither federal nor state employees but employees of an independent public body governed and financed jointly by the federal government and the 13 states.

The primary responsibilities of the staff are to assist the states and the Commission in

- developing on a continuing basis comprehensive and coordinated plans and programs for the development of the Region
- implementing these plans through financial assistance, provided under the Act, for the appropriate programs and projects
- obtaining technical assistance to implement the Appalachian program
- serving as a focal point for coordination of federal and state efforts in Appalachia.

## Strategies for Development

The goals of the Appalachian program are comprehensive. They include social, economic, institutional and physical development. Broadly defined, these goals are to provide the people of Appalachia with the health and the skills they need to compete for opportunity wherever they choose to live and to develop a self-sustaining regional economy and environment capable of supporting a population with rising incomes, improving standards of living and increasing employment opportunities.

The Act itself mandates certain actions and procedures with respect to investment placement. Congress directed the Commission to concentrate its investments "in areas with a significant potential for future growth, where the return on the public dollars invested will be the greatest." In determining what areas would grow and what would make them grow, the Commission has attempted to identify both geographical and subjective factors and use these as a basis for investment priorities.

Responsibility for identifying these factors and areas, however, rests with the states. They use two types of investments with respect to growth areas: (1) those being made to enhance the development of a geographic area; and (2) those designed to meet priority needs in program areas so that the labor force in outlying areas is upgraded sufficiently to be able to compete for the new jobs being developed in nearby growth areas or elsewhere.

A prerequisite to making sound investments, however, is planning. Planning, to be effective, must be responsive to the needs and desires of the people. In order to achieve this responsiveness and to encourage planning that would result in economies of scale in the provision of public facilities and other investments, the individual states have created a network of local development districts (LDDs).

The administration of the Appalachian Regional Commission program in the states has placed increasing emphasis upon local development districts as the logical extension of the Commission concept to local governments. The local development districts provide the means through which local governments, planning and working together, can participate directly in the

[1] In the state of Virginia, cities have governments separate and independent from that of the county in which they are located.

Appalachian program. The President's Appalachian Regional Commission report recognized the need to bridge the span between the "bigness of the total Region, the smallness of the local jurisdiction." PARC suggested that the approach and structure must include assistance for the local districts concerned with the day-by-day work of development. Congress confirmed this need in the Appalachian Regional Development Act by authorizing financial support to districts and directing the Commission to encourage the formation of local development districts. Provision is made for the certification by the state Governors of districts qualified for assistance.

The form and function of these development districts are determined by each state's own institutional traditions and legislative direction. The states have a large number of alternatives open to them in deciding if any one local development district will be a council of governments, nonprofit development commission or joint planning and development agency. Most state authorizing legislation establishes the development district as a public agency. However, all the districts have in common a multicounty, multifunctional approach with provision for the participation of local governments and citizens from their area. The Commission feels that to assure representation and accountability in local development, the development districts should be public agencies qualified to take action and make recommendations regarding public policies, with at least a majority of their members being elected public officials or their appointees. These officials have the responsibility for making the public decisions which are necessary to implement the plans and proposals of the development districts. The remaining membership should include representatives having special familiarity with community issues and representatives of all interests in the area, including low-income and minority groups.

During 1973, the Commission was able to announce that every county in the Appalachian Region was in or being served by a certified local development district. Many of the districts have been functional for nearly as long as the Commission. As they have matured and become of more value in the individual substate system for planning and development, many have become involved in sophisticated programs which far transcend the early coordination role of the districts.

The local development districts carry on a range of activities, including planning for areawide development; assistance to local governments and others in the development of proposals for joint undertakings and assistance in obtaining grant-in-aid support for them; research and studies of areawide resources, problems and potentials; technical planning and research assistance to participating local governments; review of grant-in-aid proposals and coordination with local governments including the development of priorities of Appalachian-assisted projects; encouragement for companies and industries seeking to locate in their area. The districts serve as vehicles to encourage areawide cooperation and local cost-sharing of services. The Commission believes that multijurisdictional cost-sharing is one of the few ways rural jurisdictions with small populations will be able to afford to provide their people with quality services in the future.

While it is the state government's role to help accomplish the aims of the Appalachian program by translating general regional plans and information into specific priorities and action programs each year, it is the role of the multicounty development districts through the state representative's office to prepare advisory plans for the state, indicating local needs and desires. These plans are, in turn, submitted to the Governor to be considered in developing a state Appalachian development plan in accordance with the overall development goals and policies of the state. The state plans then go to the Commission for review and approval. Once approved, the plan becomes the "road map" followed by the Commission and the state in policy decisions and in the actual implementation of projects and programs.

The local development districts within Appalachia have taken an increasingly active role in the administration of the program. They have responded to state and Commission programs and priorities by working with local governments in developing joint hospital and medical facilities projects, vocational and technical institutes, water and sewer projects, libraries, industrial parks and access roads and housing projects. The districts have participated in the development of new programs such as manpower training, fuller utilization of public facilities, integrated human resource programs, regional education service agencies, solid waste disposal projects and coordinated urban or commercial developments.

Direct and valuable services to local governments are typical. The South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments, through a special grant from the Commission, provides a roving municipal management adviser to all county and city governments in the district requesting this assistance.

The First Tennessee-Virginia Development District, working in conjuction with the cable-TV industry in the area, has developed the capacity to do extensive locally originated television programming. Local governmental issues, human resource development programs, regional problems, information concerning governmental services as well as local cultural activities are taped and broadcast throughout the district. Effective and informative locally originated broadcasting is helping to keep the citizens aware of local issues and opportunities.

The districts are helping to achieve continuing improvement in the economic and social development of the Region, providing for a concerted attack on the continuing problems of the Region, establishing a common base of knowledge and a set of programs that can be used by federal and state agencies for the development of the Region, and increasing the effectiveness of federal and state programs for Appalachia.

# The Appalachian Region and the Four Appalachias[1]

**Northern Appalachia**

Ohio and parts of Kentucky, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia

**Appalachian Highlands**

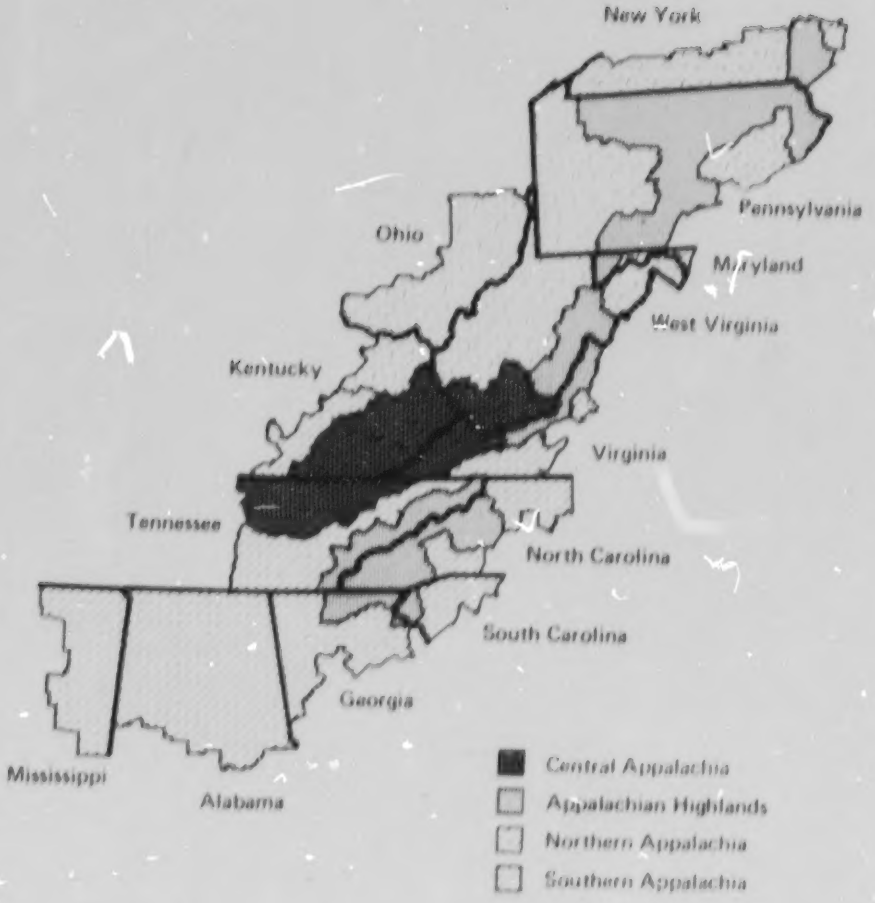
Parts of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, New York, North Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland

**Central Appalachia**

Eastern Kentucky, southern West Virginia, southwestern Virginia and northern Tennessee

**Southern Appalachia**

Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina and parts of Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia




[1] Boundaries as of July 1, 1973

# APPALACHIA IS CHANGING

The strategies of the Appalachian program have mounted a step-by-step attack on the Region's problems, and the results are becoming more and more visible. In concrete and measurable ways, Appalachia is changing.

For the first time all 397 Appalachian counties are served by local development district organizations. Sixty-eight of the 70 designated or proposed development districts have already been funded by the Commission. The attainment of complete coverage in the Region of these important state-local counterparts to the state-federal role of the Commission is one of the most significant achievements in the history of the program.

In addition to the new four-lane highways and public facilities, Appalachia is acquiring a more highly skilled work force. Young people whose only options ten years ago would have been to compete for one of too-few jobs or leave Appalachia, today are training in skills that prepare them to become productive members of the work force wherever they choose to live and work.

Communities sentenced to despair by isolation and technological displacement are becoming stable service centers for a changing economy and quality of life.

Industry, which once ignored the Region in spite of its advantageous location between the populous markets of the Atlantic Coast and the Midwest, is locating along the new Appalachian corridors.

Adequate highway access is also proving an important boost to the Region's growing recreation industry. With its sparse population and abundance of forests and rugged mountains, the Appalachian Highlands has the potential to develop into a major summer and winter playground for nearly half the nation's population.

Inroads are also being made in other problem areas that once characterized the depressed circumstances of Appalachia. Most outmigrants of the 1950s and 1960s were in their twenties and thirties; thus, the Region was left with a population heavily weighted with the very young and the old. As the two groups requiring the most health care, education and public services, but possessing the least ability to pay, they represented an extra burden on an already overtaxed health care system.

Today, more comprehensive health services are being made available to more people than ever. In rural Madison County, North Carolina, residents now receive medical and dental services from the two-year-old primary health care clinic in Hot Springs. The clinic provides preventive care, diagnostic services, family medicine and dental hygiene. Attracted to the county by the existence of the clinic, a physician has recently moved into this area, which previously had no resident doctor.

Clover Fork Clinic in eastern Kentucky's coal-mining region is another example of how these services are being provided. Located in an area of high unemployment (due primarily to the closing of some mines and the mechanization of others), Clover Fork provides both medical and dental care to a large scattered rural population via a staff of young doctors, dentists and nurse-practitioners. Acting as a satellite to the Appalachian Regional Hospital at Harlan, the clinic provides screening, emergency treatment, home health, diagnostic and ambulance services.

A number of other satellite clinics, mobile dental units and home health care programs are active throughout the Region, providing health care and health education to people who once had to travel many miles for everything from a minor injury to a major illness.

Planning and cooperation among local governments reflect an enormous change since the early 1960s. Many local governments which suffered from the long-time tradition of competing with each other to attract industry and of splintering their resources by attempting to upgrade each individual educational system and public service are discovering that it makes better sense to cooperate and combine for such purposes. Fragmented efforts, once perhaps the biggest barrier to comprehensive long-range development, are steadily being consolidated through multijurisdictional organizations established for the purpose of identifying problems and potentials, and planning and implementing programs designed to promote overall development on the basis of a logical area scale.

The net effect is that counties and towns which once competed against each other are working together through local development districts to secure tracts of land for industrial parks, sites for commercial activity, public facilities or housing, combining their resources to upgrade the skills of the work force and to build adequate public services — in short, to bring together all of those elements necessary to support industry and commerce, to attract new jobs and to conduct efficient and adequate community services.

Regional education service agencies established on multicounty bases operate along the same lines, providing education services that none of the member counties could afford independently. Similar cooperation in planning and operations are found in other areas such as health and child development.

Perhaps one of the most significant changes in Appalachia, however, is the evolution of a sense of regional identity. Many of the people of the Region have always had a proud awareness of their mountain country as a distinct Region. They are proud of a history that has emphasized man's need for independence, a culture that has preserved unique forms of art and music and a so-

ciety that has maintained the family as the basis of its structure. Today, Appalachians are more aware than ever before of the strength of their heritage, of the Region's great potential for growth and of the value of working together to build a future based upon that strength and potential. For many, the Appalachian Region is becoming synonymous with the new concepts for development.

## Population Changes

The average growth rate for the nation for the ten-year period between 1960 and 1970 was 13.3 percent, whereas Appalachia's average growth rate was only 2.7 percent. This gap was greatly decreased between the 1970 Census and July 1, 1972. Provisional population estimates based on the work of the U.S. Bureau of the Census show that the Region's population increased from 18,213,000 in 1970 to 18,657,000 in July 1972. This increase of 444,000 amounted to an average growth rate for the Region over this 2½-year period almost equaling the national average growth rate for the period (2.44 percent for the Region, 2.46 percent for the U.S.). Table 1 compares the growth rates in each subregion for 1960-1970 and 1970-1972. Of the four subregions Central Appalachia showed the greatest change in average growth rate, from a loss of 10.7 percent from 1960-70 to a gain of 4.6 percent from 1970-72.

Table 2 shows that the annual rate of change in growth was greater in all four subregions between the 1970 Census and July 1, 1972, than during the previous decade. The average annual rate of change represents the annual rate of growth that must be maintained to achieve a specified increase over a given period. Central Appalachia's trend turned around the most sharply, with the Highlands showing the next greatest increase in average annual rate of change.

Factors contributing to these trends were:

- returning service personnel (perhaps a net gain of 75,000)
- direct and indirect impacts of Appalachian development programs
- a shift from outmigration to immigration, probably stimulated by a substantial increase in Social Security payments and black lung payments to Appalachians
- higher unemployment rates and housing shortages in the large metropolitan areas that traditionally have attracted Appalachian migrants
- continued growth of the labor force and employment in the Region
- growth of recreation and retirement homes

**TABLE 1**

Average Growth Rate of Population

| Subregion | 1960-1970 | 1970-1972 |
|---|---|---|
| Northern | 0.0% | 1.4% |
| Central | -10.7 | 4.6 |
| Highlands | 5.7 | 3.3 |
| Southern | 9.8 | 3.2 |
| Region | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| United States | 13.3 | 2.5 |

**TABLE 2**

Population and Population Trends, Appalachian Region, by Four Subregions, 1960 — 1972
(population data in thousands)

| Subregion | Census April 1, 1960[1] | Census April 1, 1970[1] | Census July 1, 1972 (Estimate) | Rate of Average Annual Change[2] 1960-70 | 1970-72 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NORTHERN | 8,792.8 | 8,796.5 | 8,916.1 | +0.004% | +0.60% |
| CENTRAL | 1,539.6 | 1,375.5 | 1,438.8 | -1.12 | +2.02 |
| HIGHLANDS | 1,883.1 | 1,990.3 | 2,055.2 | +0.55 | +1.45 |
| SOUTHERN | 5,511.1 | 6,050.5 | 6,246.4 | +0.94 | +1.43 |
| **REGION** | **17,726.6** | **18,212.9** | **18,657.0** | **+0.27%** | **+1.08%** |

[1] U.S. Census data. Columns may not add exactly because of rounding.
[2] This indicator is useful in comparing two periods of time very different in length. It is determined by a complex formula analogous to the computations of compound interest.

## Natural Change and Net Migration

Population in a given area changes in only two ways: by natural change (births, deaths) and by migration (into or out of the area). Table 3 shows these changes for the Region for three periods between 1960 and 1972. While the annual increase from natural change has diminished progressively since 1960 because the birth rate has fallen, the most important reason for the change in population since 1970 has been the reversal of net migration from outflow to inflow. Every state and all four subregions show net immigration for the 1970-72 period (based on provisional 1972 estimates), while only Appalachian Georgia showed a net immigration for the 1960s. *If* these trends continue until 1975, the Region will reach a population of 19 million, five years ahead of projections (see the graph on page 14).

The magnitude of migration change within the Region is almost exactly the same as that of the nation for the 2¼-year period from 1970-72: a net immigration rate of 0.4 percent for the metropolitan counties and 1.6 percent for the nonmetropolitan counties. This averages to a regional immigration rate of 1.0 percent for the 2¼ years, or an annual rate of 0.4 percent, and contrasts with a regional *outmigration* annual rate of 0.6 percent for the 1960s.

One-tenth of the Region (39 counties) continues to show significant outmigration: a total of 78,000 since 1970.

## Employment and Income Changes

Economic conditions within the Appalachian Region have been improving. In Appalachia the incidence of poverty as defined by the Social Security Administration declined from 31 percent

**TABLE 3**

Estimate of Components of Population Change, Appalachian Region, 1960 – 1972

(data in thousands)

| Period | Total Change | Births | Deaths | Natural Change | Net Migration |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1960-65[1] | +316 | 1,873 | (899) | +974 | -657 |
| 1965-70[1] | +170 | 1,568 | (946) | +622 | -453 |
| 1970-72[2] | +444 | 696 | (431) | +265 | +179 |

[1]5 year period exactly, April 1 to April 1.
[2]2¼ year period, April 1 to July 1. The components for 1970-72 are based on state data by county of residence for births and deaths, 1970, 1971 and 1972, and population estimates by county for July 1, 1972 (provisional data).

Prepared by J.F. Packard.

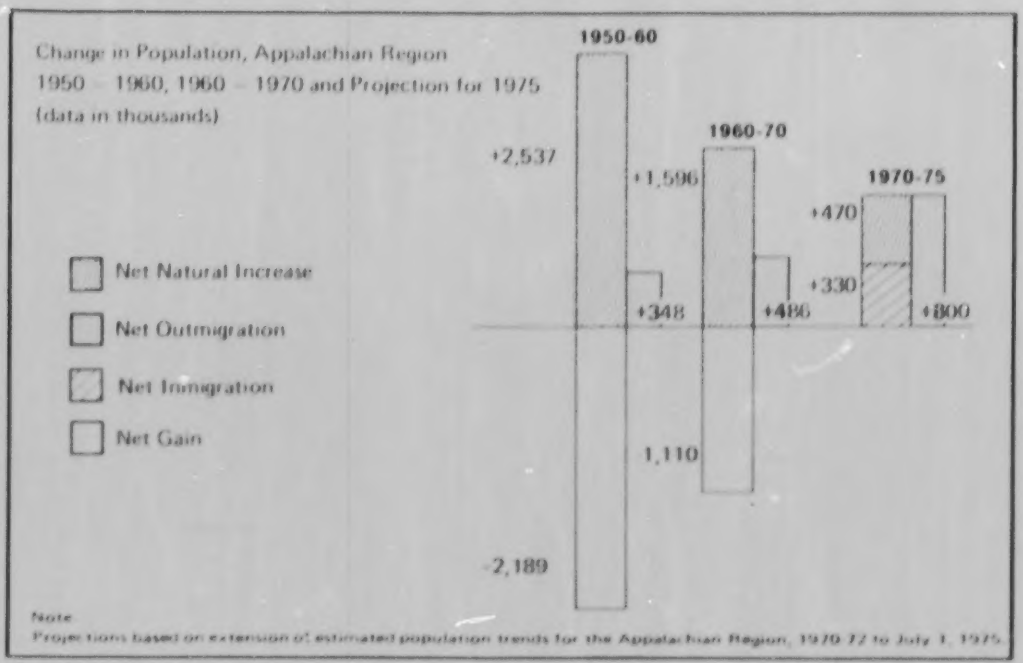
**TABLE 4**

Population Trend, Appalachian Region, by State Part, 1960-1972

(population data in thousands)

| Appalachian State Part | Population 1960[1] | Population 1965 Estimate[2] | Population 1970[1] | Population 1972 Estimate[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 1,982 | 2,116 | 2,137 | 2,182 |
| Georgia | 675 | 740 | 814 | 865 |
| Kentucky | 922 | 917 | 876 | 914 |
| Maryland | 196 | 212 | 209 | 213 |
| Mississippi | 406 | 416 | 419 | 428 |
| New York | 1,000 | 1,034 | 1,057 | 1,075 |
| North Carolina | 940 | 1,006 | 1,037 | 1,068 |
| Ohio | 1,120 | 1,140 | 1,129 | 1,162 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,931 | 5,915 | 5,939 | 6,001 |
| South Carolina | 587 | 605 | 656 | 687 |
| Tennessee | 1,608 | 1,689 | 1,733 | 1,795 |
| Virginia | 500 | 491 | 470 | 486 |
| West Virginia[3] | 1,860 | 1,786 | 1,744 | 1,781 |
| **REGION** | **17,727** | **18,066** | **18,213** | **18,657** |

[1]U. S. Census data. Columns may not add exactly because of rounding.
[2]1 or mid year.
[3]Entire state.




of the population in 1960 (5.4 million people) to 18 percent in 1970 (3.2 million people). Although the incidence of poverty in the Region remains higher than the 1970 national average of 14 percent, the rate of decline in population living in poverty was more rapid in Appalachia in the last decade than the average national experience. There was a 41-percent decline in Appalachia from 1960 to 1970, compared to a 30-percent decline in the nation during the same time period.

From 1965 to 1970 total personal income increased by 47 percent in Appalachia compared to an increase of 49 percent in the nation. In Appalachia per capita income increased by 46 percent over the same five years to a level of $3,206. In 1970 per capita income in the Region was 82 percent of the national per capita income ($3,920), whereas in 1965 it had been only 79 percent.

The rise in income is directly related to increased business activity. From 1965 to 1971 employment in Appalachia increased by 567,000 jobs (9 percent), many in new and expanding areas of manufacturing, the service industries and wholesale and retail trade. Unemployment rates showed significant improvement relative to the nation as a whole. In the latter half of the 1960s Appalachian unemployment fell from 5.1 percent of the work force in 1965 to a low of 3.9 percent in 1969, rising again in 1971 to 5.9 percent in the wake of a general national economic slowdown. It is significant that in 1971 the unemployment rate in Appalachia was the same as the national figure – a substantial improvement over the early 1960s, when the Appalachian rate was usually 3 to 4 percentage points higher.

Responding at least in part to the growth in employment opportunities, the net outmigration of workers from the Region in the latter half of the 1960s was only a third of the total for the first half. Over the entire decade the net outmigration of total population from the Region (approximately 1.1 million) was half that which had occurred in the 1950s.

Economic growth is occurring in Appalachia; however, this growth has not been evenly distributed because of the wide variation in economic structure, natural resource characteristics and stages of development existing throughout the Region. As a consequence, the Region is divided into four subregions – the Four Appalachias – for purposes of analyses and planning.[1]

**Southern Appalachia**. Over the latter half of the 1960s, Southern Appalachia grew satisfactorily, while experiencing a continued transition from an agricultural and resource-based economy to one characterized by growing service and trade sectors and an expanding and increasingly diversified manufacturing sector. From 1965 to 1971 total employment increased by 14 percent (285,800 jobs). More specifically, significant employment growth occurred in manufacturing, services and the trade sectors. From 1965 to 1971 the unemployment rate was often below the na-

[1]During the preparation of this report the Commission adopted new official designations of the Northern, Central and Southern subregions, which were as far as possible consistent with local development district boundaries. The Highlands subregion is an overlay over the other three subregions and includes portions of each of them. Data in this annual report relates to the former subregional designations as of June 30, 1973 (see map on p. 19). A more complete discussion of the employment and income of the Region is available in two Commission publications: *Appalachia – An Economic Report, July 1972* and *Appalachia – An Economic Report, February 1973 Supplement*.

tion's and was in general the lowest in Appalachia. In 1971 the unemployment rate was 4.7 percent. This strong growth in employment and relatively favorable labor market situation helped attract 16,000 new workers (net) into Southern Appalachia between 1965 and 1970. This was the only subregion to experience a net gain.

Growth in total and per capita income reflected this strong employment and population growth. Total personal income increased by 54 percent from 1965 to 1970, again the most rapid growth experienced by any subregion. Similarly per capita income rose from $2,030 in 1965 to $3,000 in 1970 or approximately 76 percent of the 1970 U.S. figure. Although the incidence of poverty remains higher here than the national average, it fell from 39 percent of the population in 1960 to 21 percent in 1970.

**Central Appalachia**. Conditions in Central Appalachia remain the most critical in Appalachia unemployment and the incidence of poverty are the highest in the Region, and per capita income is the lowest. However, Central Appalachia has enjoyed considerable growth over the last half of the 1960s and early 1970s.

From 1965 to 1971 total employment grew by 13 percent, or more than 42,000 jobs. The rate of growth in this period was higher than that experienced by the nation (11 percent) and was the second highest in the Region. This was the result of significant growth in manufacturing, services, the trade industries and the recovery of the coal-mining industry in the late 1960s. In spite of this strong growth in employment the 1971 unemployment rate of 8.2 percent remained the highest in Appalachia and was significantly above the national rate of 5.9 percent. It is not surprising, therefore, that worker outmigration continued during the years from 1965 to 1970.

From 1965 to 1970, Central Appalachia's per capita income increased by 64 percent to $2,230, while total personal income grew by 52 percent. Furthermore, the incidence of poverty declined from 55 percent of the population in 1960 to 36 percent in 1970. Nonetheless, much remains to be done. Per capita income is still only 57 percent of U.S. per capita income, and the incidence of poverty is approximately two and one half times the national figure.

From the outset, the Commission has known that the first steps in development would have to concentrate on fundamental foundation building of facilities, services and institutions. As the first decade of the program nears an end, it may be anticipated that greater impact on the critical goals of employment, income and population stability can be realized.

**Northern Appalachia**. Northern Appalachia shows yet another pattern of growth. This area has in some ways the most satisfactory economic statistics among the subregions. It contains the most population, the largest and most concentrated manufacturing sector, the highest personal and per capita income figures and the lowest incidence of poverty. Attempts are under way to modernize and diversify this industrial heartland in order to lessen the tendency to react strongly to national patterns of economic activity. Because this tendency still exists, the impact of the national economic downturn of 1969-1971 was especially severe in Northern Appalachia. Consequently, the overall growth experience from 1965 to 1971 was less satisfactory here than in any other subregion. Total employment increased by 6.3 percent between 1965 and 1969, stabilized in 1970 and actually declined slightly in 1971 for a total growth of 5.9 percent, or 179,000 jobs from 1965 to 1971. Unemployment, generally lower than the Appalachian average, rose to 6.3 percent of the work force in 1971. Partly influenced by the slow growth relative to other parts of the country, the net outflow of workers increased slightly during the last half of the 1960s.

Total and per capita income, although the highest in Appalachia, increased at the slowest pace between 1965 and 1970. Total income went up 42 percent, per capita income rose from $2,490 in 1965 to $3,530 in 1970, which is 90 percent of the national figure. The rate of decline in poverty incidence over the 1960s equaled that of the nation. In 1970 the incidence of poverty was 13 percent of the population, which is significantly less than in the other subregions and slightly less than in the nation.

**Appalachian Highlands**. Although the Appalachian Highlands is sparsely populated, its economic characteristics resemble the geographically contiguous subregions. The overall trends in this area present a relatively favorable picture even though it was also hard hit by the 1969-1971 economic slowdown. The number of jobs in this subregion increased by 10 percent from 1965 to 1969 and remained relatively stable from 1969 to 1971. From 1965 to 1971 employment rose by 10 percent or 58,700 jobs. Similarly, unemployment decreased in the latter 1960s but, because of continued growth in the size of the work force, rose again to a high of 6.4 percent in 1971.

Total income rose relatively rapidly here, up 52 percent from 1965 to 1970. Per capita income increased substantially from $1,990 in 1965 to $2,970 in 1970. This is 76 percent of the 1970 national average. A further indication of the development of a viable economy in the Highlands is the decline in the incidence of poverty, which fell from 33 percent of the population in 1960 to 18 percent in 1970. Partly in response to increased employment opportunities, the net outmigration of workers from the Appalachian Highlands declined from an approximate loss of 10,100 between 1960 and 1965 to 2,700 between 1965 and 1970.

Thus, while much headway has been made in closing the employment and income gap between all parts of Appalachia and the nation, much remains to be done.

# HOW THE PROGRAM IS FINANCED

Programs and projects for Appalachian improvements are financed through combinations of local, state, federal and private funds. To date, state and local sources have furnished nearly half of the funds for all Appalachian projects, with the federal government contributing the remainder (52.6 percent). This sizable participation on the part of state and local bodies is one of the unique features of the Appalachian program.

The federal government's financing of the program first requires "authorizations," which are amounts provided by law setting a ceiling on funds that may be appropriated. These authorizations have been stated in two-year periods for nonhighway programs. Within the ceilings provided by these authorizations, annual appropriations are made for the various Appalachian programs.

Table 5 summarizes the appropriations made under each biennial authorization. These appropriations through fiscal year 1973 totaled $1,996.4 million, of which $1,200 million was for the Appalachian highway program.

The highway program authorization was initially for an amount of $840 million to cover the period 1965-1971. This authorization was increased by $175 million in 1967 and $150 million in 1969 and extended through 1973 at annual rates of $175 million from 1970 through 1972, and $170 for 1973. The 1971 amendments to the Act extended authorizations for the highway program through fiscal year 1978. These amendments also provided for annual amounts of $180 million each year in 1973 and 1974 (thereby increasing the previous 1973 amount by $10 million). For the years 1975-1977 the amount is to increase to $185 million each year, dropping to $180 million in 1978, the final year. From inception of the program through 1978 a total of $2,090 million has been authorized.

Table 6 summarizes the various highway authorizations, while Table 7 provides authorization and appropriation data for each of the various Appalachian programs.

Prior to the 1971 amendments to the Appalachian Act, authorizations were provided for each of the nonhighway programs conducted by the Commission. For the two-year period beginning 1972-1973, the lump sum of these authorizations aggregated $282 million. Actual appropriations for these programs during 1972-1973 amounted to $260 million. The 1971 amendments also provided authorizations for the 1974-1975 period amounting to $294 million for the nonhighway programs.

For the eight-year period ending June 30, 1973, a total of $788 million was appropriated for other-than-highway programs of the Appala-

**TABLE 6**

Appalachian Highway Authorizations
(in millions of dollars)

| Authorizations | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Appalachian Legislation | Period Covered | Amount of Authorization Added | Cumulative |
| 1965 Act | through 1971 | $840.0 | $840.0 |
| 1967 Amendment | through 1971 | 175.0 | 1,015.0 |
| 1969 Amendment | through 1973 | 150.0 | 1,165.0 |
| 1971 Amendment | through 1978 | 925.0 | 2,090.0 |

Cumulative appropriation through 1973: $1,200 million

**TABLE 5**

Appalachian Authorizations and Appropriations
(in millions of dollars)

| Program | 1965-1967 | | 1968-1969 | | 1970-1971 | | 1972-1973 | | Cumulative Appropriation through 1973 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Authorizations | Appropriations | Authorizations | Appropriations | Authorizations | Appropriations | Authorizations | Appropriations | |
| Highway | — | 300.0 | — | 170.0 | — | 350.0 | — | 380.0 | 1,200.0 |
| Nonhighway | 250.0 | 163.4 | 170.0 | 130.3 | 282.5 | 234.5 | 282.0 | 260.0 | 788.2 |
| Administrative Expenses | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 8.2 |
| Total Appropriation | — | 465.8 | — | 301.9 | — | 586.4 | — | 642.3 | 1,996.4 |

# TABLE 7

Appalachian Regional Commission

Authorizations and Appropriations through 1974

(in thousands of dollars)

| Section | 1965-67 Authorizations | Appropriations 1965-66 | 1967 | Total | 1968-69 Authorizations | Appropriations 1968 | 1969 | Total | 1970-71 Authorizations | Appropriations 1970 | 1971 | Total | 1972-73 Authorizations | Appropriations 1972 | 1973 | Total | 1974-75 Authorizations | Appropriations 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 202 Health | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| 203 Land Stab. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 204 Timber Devel. | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 205 Mine Area | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bureau of Mines | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| Fish & Wildlife | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 206 Water Res. Survey | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 207 Housing Fund | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| 211 Voc. Ed. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| 212 Sewage Treatment | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| 214 Suppl. Grants | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| 302 Research & LDD | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| Less Limitation | | | | | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Nonhighway | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 201 Highways | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 208 Airport Safety | | | | | | | | | | | | | [illegible] | | | | | |
| Total Program | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 105 Admin. Expenses | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Grand Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

[illegible]

chian Regional Commission. The largest amounts went to the Section 214 supplemental grant program ($299.5 million), the Section 202 health demonstration program ($214.9 million) and the Section 211 vocational education program ($144.5 million). These three programs received nearly 84 percent of the nonhighway funds. Programs which deal primarily with the environment, such as Section 205 mine area restoration, Section 203 land stabilization, sewage treatment and studies relating to water resources and timber development, accounted for a total of $80.5 million, or about 10 percent of the funds. The remainder of the appropriations were $40.9 million for the Section 302 support of local development districts, research and technical assistance and $8 million for the section 207 housing fund, which provides "front money" loans and technical assistance to spur low- and moderate-income housing.

During 1973 appropriations totaling $135 million were made for nonhighway programs, including a $16-million supplemental appropriation for special assistance to Appalachian areas damaged by Tropical Storm Agnes. As before, the bulk of the funds were for Section 214 supplemental grants ($37 million), Section 202 health demonstrations ($48 million) and Section 211 vocational education facilities ($25.5 million). In 1973 the other funds were divided among Section

E. S. Preston Associates, Inc.

205 mine area restoration ($13 million), Section 302, LDDs and research ($11 million), and Section 207 housing fund program ($3.5 million). Included in the above amounts were the supplemental funds for Tropical Storm Agnes, which amounted to $16 million.

**Funding for 1974.** Funds for fiscal 1974 have recently been appropriated as follows:

| | 1974 Appropriation | Cumulative Through 1974 |
|---|---|---|
| | (in millions of dollars) | |
| **Nonhighway Programs** | | |
| 202 — Health | $43.0 | $257.8 |
| 205 — Mine Area | 4.0 | 52.4 |
| 207 — Housing | 3.5 | 9.5 |
| 211 — Vocational Education | 25.0 | 169.5 |
| 214 — Supplemental | 34.0 | 333.5 |
| 302 — Research, Demonstration and LDD Support | 7.5 | 48.4 |
| Discontinued Programs | ---- | 32.1 |
| Subtotal | 115.0 | 903.2 |
| **Highway Program** | 155.0 | 1,355.0 |
| **Administrative Expenses** | 1.5 | 9.7 |
| **Grand Total** | 271.5 | 2,267.9 |

TABLE 8

Distribution of Total Costs Among Various Sources of Funds for Approved Projects through June 30, 1973
(millions of dollars)

| | Highway Projects | | | | Nonhighway Projects | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Appalachian Funds | $1,164.2 | 54.9% | | | $767.6 | 28.9% | | |
| Other Federal Funds | 0 | 0% | | | 574.6 | 21.7% | | |
| **Total** | | | **$1,164.2** | **54.9%** | | | **$1,342.2** | **50.6%** |
| State Funds | $ 956.0 | 45.0% | | | 279.7 | 10.6% | | |
| Local Funds | 2.0 | 0.1% | | | 740.8 | 27.9% | | |
| **Total** | | | **958.0** | **45.1%** | | | **1,020.5** | **38.5%** |
| Total Eligible | | | $2,122.2 | 100.0% | | | 2,362.7 | 89.1% |
| Total Ineligible[1] | | | | | | | 289.5 | 10.9% |
| **Total Costs** | | | **$2,122.2** | **100.0%** | | | **$2,652.2** | **100.0%** |

[1] In addition to state and local contributions which are eligible for matching federal grants, there are quite often other project costs which are ineligible for consideration in federal grant-in-aid programs. These costs must be borne entirely by state or local governments or nongovernmental sources. Therefore, total state and local costs can be determined by adding state costs, local costs and total ineligible.

Through June 1973 there has been some $290 million in ineligible project costs for nonhighway programs reported. The total nonhighway costs, including all ineligible costs reported, through June 1973 amount to $2.64 billion, and of this total, nonfederal sources have covered 1.31 billion, or 49.6 percent.

A look at the distribution of total costs among the various sources of funds (Table 8) shows that the federal-state partnership is reflected in the funding sources as well as in the decision-making process. Appalachian and other federal funds make up slightly over 50 percent of the total costs of all Appalachian projects. The other half of the money comes from state, local and/or private funds, so that the two partners, the federal government on the one hand and the state-local-private sources on the other, have invested nearly equally in the program.

# A BASIC INGREDIENT: TRANSPORTATION

The single greatest hindrance to economic development in Appalachia has been its isolation due to the lack of adequate highway and other transportation systems. Major Interstate routes have consistently bypassed the Region.

The mountainous terrain of the Region has made it far more expensive to build highways in Appalachia than in most other parts of the U.S. In 1972 the national average cost per mile of the Interstate system was $1.8 million. It is estimated that the cost per mile of some sections of the Appalachian development highway system may be as much as $5 to $6 million.

Even the Interstate routes which do cross the Region—Interstates 64, 40 and 71, for instance—follow well-established routes that do not reach some of the most densely populated areas. The result of this routing was that, in spite of its advantageous location between major markets, the Region was unable to attract significant new industry or commercial enterprise.

Before the advent of the Appalachian Regional Commission, most of the existing highways were narrow two-lane roads that caused great distortion in the usual time-distance relationship for automobile traffic. In some cases, it took an hour to travel a 20-mile mountain road—in good weather.

In addition to discouraging commercial and industrial growth, the inadequacies of the transportation system complicated the lives of Appalachians, making it difficult for them to reach existing jobs in other areas of the Region or to reach health facilities even in emergency situations.

In response to these conditions, Congress authorized construction of the Appalachian development highway system to connect major federal highway arteries and open areas of dense population ignored by Interstate routes. The Act authorized "construction of an Appalachian development highway system serving the Appalachian Region . . . The system, in conjunction with the Interstate System and other federal-aid highways in the Region will provide a highway system which will open up an area or areas with a developmental potential where commerce and communication have been inhibited by lack of adequate access."

The Act further authorized . . . "access road(s) that will serve specific recreational, residential, commercial, industrial, or other like facilities . . ."

## The Appalachian Corridors

The Appalachian system is made up of 24 individual corridors designated by letters of the alphabet (see map, pages 20-21). The 24 segments total 3,277 miles, of which 2,692 miles are eligible for construction assistance and another 435 miles are designated as adequate.

The Commission established a flexible criterion to accommodate the varying highway needs in different parts of the Region. Instead of building roads to Interstate standards, it decided that the corridors would be built to accommodate traffic at an average travel speed of approximately 50 miles per hour between major termini of the system. Each corridor also was to be designed as a *safe, economical highway adequate for the type and volume of traffic it was to serve.* In addition the highways were to be designed to handle a predicted 1990 volume, and construction was to be in accordance with prevailing standards and specifications for highways receiving federal aid.

A total of $840 million was earmarked for the highway program, including corridors and access roads, under the Appalachian Act of 1965, and the states were to contribute an additional $360 million, or 30 percent of the total cost. However, in 1966 the Commission decided that the states would assume 50 percent of the expenses on four-lane highway construction. The state share of engineering right-of-way and two-lane construction would continue to be 30 percent. In 1967 the number of corridors was raised to 22 (the plan originally called for 20), to take care of the additional corridors and increasing construction costs. Congress upped the authorization figure in 1967 and 1969 to $1,165 million. In 1971 Congress authorized another $925 million because of changes in highway standards established by Congress and other cost increases, bringing total federal authorizations to $2,090 million through 1978 for the highway corridors and access road program. The total state cost through this same period is estimated at $1,927 million. These amounts are subject to change because the Commission is considering a reduction of the state contribution to 30 percent on four-lane construction, bringing the program in line with state contributions required by the regular (non-Interstate) federal-aid highway program.

In 1973 the Commission acted to fill two major deficiencies in the corridor system by approving two new corridors. Corridor V, serving the Appalachian portions of northern Alabama and Mississippi with a short connecting link in Tennessee, and Corridor W, serving and connecting Appalachian South Carolina with Appalachian North Carolina.

The Commission provided that limited portions of these corridors, consisting of 59 miles in Mississippi, 44 miles in Alabama and 13 miles in South Carolina, were eligible for construction assistance under the Appalachian Act. Thus for the first time all 13 Appalachian states are included in the Appalachian corridor program.

Certain of these corridors are designed to link key markets, to connect growth areas within the Region and still others to open up areas with good potential, natural resources or recreational

Status of Appalachian Development Highway System
June 30, 1973
SCALE
LEGEND
Adequate at beginning of Appalachian program
Construction completed
Construction under way
Design or right-of-way acquisition under way or completed
Location studies under way or completed
Prepared by E. S. Preston Associates, Inc.,
from base map furnished by U.S. Bureau of Census
BUFFALO
PENNSYLVANIA
WEST VIRGINIA

KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE

development. Corridors D and E, for instance, couple the metropolitan Baltimore-Washington area with Cincinnati. Corridors D and E connect with, or provide access to, I-70 in Maryland, I-77 and 79 in West Virginia and I-74 and 75 at Cincinnati and thereby create a network that extends in all four directions.

Corridors G and B connect key development areas within the Region, providing commuting routes for people who live in the rural sections between with access to the job opportunities and services in these areas. A and K, on the other hand, provide access to areas with major potential for recreation development.

While much remains to be completed, there has been considerable progress in constructing the Appalachian corridors. As noted in Table 9, actual construction has begun on 1,246 miles. 762 of these miles are now complete. Highway development from planning to construction is a long process. The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation has estimated that the lead time from the beginning of a highway corridor study to start of construction averages seven years. 1973 was the eighth year of Appalachian highway construction commitments. In the first year (1966) the Commission committed slightly over $100 million and in the second year $70 million. Fiscal year 1973 saw the greatest commitment in highway funds, totaling some $226 million, of which $52 million was in projects prefinanced by states. Prefinancing is a technique permitted by the Appalachian Act, whereby states initially commit 100-percent state funds to a project and are later reimbursed for the permitted federal portion by Appalachian highway funds.

The states have made a significant contribution to the Appalachian highway system. While a cumulative total of $1,165 million of federal ARC funds have been obligated for highway projects, the states at the same time have provided at least $958 million, or some 45 percent of the total cost. In addition, states have sometimes funded portions of a corridor with 100-percent state funds or have entirely funded design or right-of-way acquisitions.

## TABLE 9

### Appalachian Development Highway System

Mileage Summary (By State)

| State | Total Mileage | Eligible for Construction | Status as of June 30, 1973: Location Studies Completed or Under Way | Design Completed or Under Way | Right of Way Completed or Under Way | Construction Completed or Under Way | Construction Completed[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 156.6 | 73.6[2] | 111.3 | 67.7 | 35.4 | 18.1 | 0.0 |
| Georgia | 88.0 | 85.7 | 85.7 | 29.2 | 29.2 | 24.0 | 14.2 |
| Kentucky | 586.5 | 422.6 | 422.6 | 392.9 | 312.5 | 230.4 | 135.7 |
| Maryland | 84.6 | 80.5 | 80.6 | 54.6 | 54.6 | 54.6 | 15.2 |
| Mississippi | 104.0 | 31.7[2] | 64.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| New York | 254.3 | 218.3 | 218.3 | 193.8 | 180.8 | 147.7 | 87.1 |
| North Carolina | 206.2 | 196.8[2] | 194.8 | 151.4 | 119.9 | 107.0 | 55.9 |
| Ohio | 294.0 | 201.4 | 201.4 | 176.5 | 107.8 | 91.7 | 70.6 |
| Pennsylvania | 504.0 | 448.6 | 448.6 | 282.0 | 142.3 | 128.0 | 78.5 |
| South Carolina | 30.7 | 13.1[2] | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Tennessee | 340.9 | 326.1[2] | 326.1 | 196.0 | 143.8 | 114.2 | 108.3 |
| Virginia | 200.9 | 176.0 | 176.0 | 150.5 | 131.7 | 114.7 | 87.2 |
| West Virginia | 427.1 | 414.2 | 414.2 | 254.7 | 249.6 | 215.3 | 109.5 |
| **Totals** | **3277.8** | **2688.7** | **2744.4** | **1979.3** | **1507.8** | **1245.7** | **762.7** |

[1]Of the total completed mileage, 735.7 miles have been opened to traffic.

[2]Only portions of Corridors V and W are eligible for construction because of 2,700-mile construction limitation in the Act.

# Development Opportunities

Since 1972 the Commission has allocated among the states about $1 million annually for use in extending highway planning to stimulate and accommodate concentrated development projects at varying locations along development corridors and other major highways. The purpose is to realize the highways' greatest potential for development and to protect highway investment.

New manufacturing employment in Appalachia during the past several years has averaged 62,000 new jobs annually, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Development agencies in the Region have reported that by 1972 over 72,000 new manufacturing jobs had been created. Over 600 new manufacturing establishments opened in 1972 alone. Although many of these plants have located along or near new Interstate and Appalachian highways, concentrated efforts are planned in each state to see that the development generated along the highways corresponds to the state's individual economic and environmental thrust.

To date planning projects have been approved in eleven states. In each case the objectives relate to the state's special needs. Georgia is comparing the potential effect of various alignments of Corridor A on the natural resources and economic development potential of the Appalachian portion of the state. Maryland plans to enhance the economic and recreational development opportunities of the proposed National Freeway (Corridor E), in addition to Corridors N and O, through an evaluation of alternative alignments. Alabama has initiated a similar study along some 171 miles of the recently designated Corridor V, which extends from the Tennessee line near Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Red Bay, Alabama, at the Mississippi line. Mississippi is considering a continuation of this same type of study along Corridor V from the Mississippi line near Red Bay, Alabama, through Tupelo, Mississippi, to I-55, a distance of approximately 104 miles. North Carolina is investigating the economic benefits which would result in upgrading US 19E from its junction with US 23 near Mars Hill to the Tennessee line and is undertaking corridor development studies in four growth centers.

Through their regional planning agencies Pennsylvania, Virginia and Mississippi are carrying out projects which are primarily intended to identify and develop plans for highway-related sites. South Carolina is seeking to ensure the orderly economic development of the Cherokee Scenic Highway with particular emphasis on scenic and recreational opportunities.

Similar projects are underway or have been approved for Kentucky, New York and West Virginia.

# Local Access Roads

Local access roads, which are approved individually, are roads providing access to an industrial park, school, housing development, hospital or similar site. These roads average between one and two miles in length and are usually only two lanes wide. Each road's potential relevance to economic development must be demonstrated in order to receive Commission funds. A total of $99.2 million has been reserved for access roads under present authorizations.

During fiscal year 1973 some 49 miles of access roads were contracted for and 101 miles completed; some $7.8 million in federal funds out of a total cost of $18.9 million were committed. Since the beginning of the program the Commission has approved for construction some 664 miles, of which 490 have been contracted for and 395 completed (see Table 10). A total of $78.8 million in Commission funds has been approved for projects, and $63.1 million committed, for access road projects where contracts for construction have been let.

# Airports

Appalachia has relatively few airports, yet air travel, as well as highways, is important to the growth of the Region. Airports play a particularly significant role in attracting industry. During fiscal year 1973 the Commission approved supplemental grants totaling $3.4 million for 28 airport projects in twelve Appalachian states.

# Rural Mass Transit

Although considerable progress has been made in increasing highway and access road mileage and improving air facilities, transportation is still a problem in the Region. Public transportation is inadequate at the best, nonexistent at the worst. The Commission has provided public facilities (hospitals, industrial parks, technical schools), but they often cannot fulfill the needs they were designed for because the rural population of Appalachia does not have ready access to them.

Over the last three years the Commission has developed detailed knowledge of the rural mass transportation needs in the Region. It has systematically identified requirements and developed system design, management and operation techniques.

In fiscal year 1973 the Commission completed three mass transportation studies in three separate areas of Appalachia. The intent of the studies was to design a transportation system to meet the needs of all people of all age groups and of all economic conditions within the respective areas. In each case the state or local development district analyzed the existing transportation systems, which usually consisted of private or public bus lines, determined transportation patterns and recommended enlarged and improved systems.

The North Central Pennsylvania Economic Development District study proposed a rural mass transportation system based on the use of

## TABLE 10

### Appalachian Access Road Program

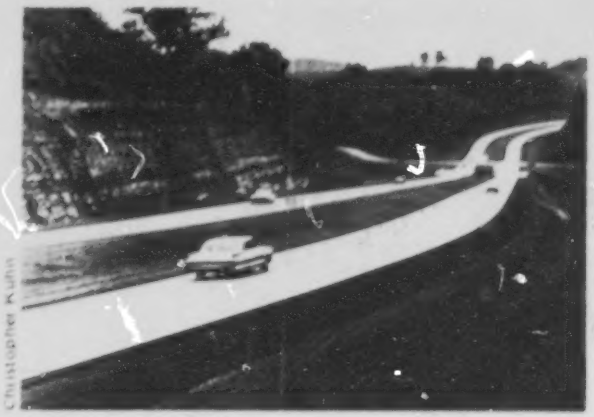
Financing and Accomplishments
(in thousands of dollars)

| | Financing | | Status of Mileage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | Approved Through Fiscal 1973 | Obligated Through Fiscal 1973 | Approved | Construction Completed or Under Way | Construction Completed |
| Alabama | $18,737 | $15,448 | 202.0 | 143.2 | 125.3 |
| Georgia | 2,900 | 2,271 | 18.5 | 11.5 | 5.0 |
| Kentucky | 2,185 | 2,124 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 4.1 |
| Maryland | 1,960 | 1,059 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 3.8 |
| Mississippi | 7,845 | 7,042 | 98.9 | 96.3 | 62.6 |
| New York | 2,221 | 557 | 6.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| North Carolina | 3,378 | 1,618 | 23.1 | 10.3 | 8.7 |
| Ohio | 3,906 | 2,281 | 35.8 | 27.1 | 26.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 11,721 | 7,916 | 87.8 | 57.8 | 41.3 |
| South Carolina | 9,431 | 9,360 | 85.6 | 59.9 | 48.3 |
| Tennessee | 6,480 | 5,573 | 57.2 | 36.4 | 36.4 |
| Virginia | 2,710 | 2,807 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 13.6 |
| West Virginia | 5,299 | 5,076 | 19.6 | 18.6 | 17.4 |
| **Totals** | **78,773** | **63,132** | **664.5** | **490.1** | **395.3** |

buses for Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean and Potter counties. In 1973 management operations were set up, local agency resources coordinated and routes and timetables completed. The second phase of the study, which is to be implemented in 1974, calls for the expansion of services over the six-county area. The Bluegrass Area Development District study in Kentucky proposed rural bus transportation for Clark, Estill, Garrard, Lincoln, Madison and Powell counties. The design of the transportation system was completed and funding requested.

The East Tennessee Development District study determined a need for a five-county transportation system for a projected service area in Anderson, Scott, Campbell and parts of Roane and Morgan counties. The preliminary work for bus service was completed and application for funds to the state made.

In Athens, Hocking and Perry counties of Ohio the Commission provided management, guidance and technical assistance for a transportation system already in operation. The system is being revamped to provide service to the rural population in a way that will develop efficient and effective management.



Christopher Kuhn

Kenneth Murray

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# PROVIDING PUBLIC FACILITIES

One of the most useful and significant components of the Appalachian program is the supplemental grants program, Section 214. This section has provided a mechanism whereby the Appalachian states are able to participate in federal programs to provide or improve public facilities where funds are available only when matched by state monies.

With their low tax bases, Appalachian states and communities in the past often could not meet the matching requirements of a variety of such federal programs and so did not get a fair share of the federal monies available for construction of basic public facilities—although they were eligible in every other way for these grants.

The funds in Section 214 may be used by the Appalachian states to raise the authorized federal percentage in grant programs of various agencies from the usual 30 to 66 percent up to a maximum of 80 percent, so that the state can participate by putting up as little as 20 percent, instead of the 34 to 70 percent which would be required without Section 214.

A 1971 amendment to the Act now makes it possible for Section 214 funds also to be used as "first-dollar" grants when it is impossible because of money limitations for an applicant to qualify for a basic federal grant. The Commission has reserved this device for projects of unusual significance to overall plans.

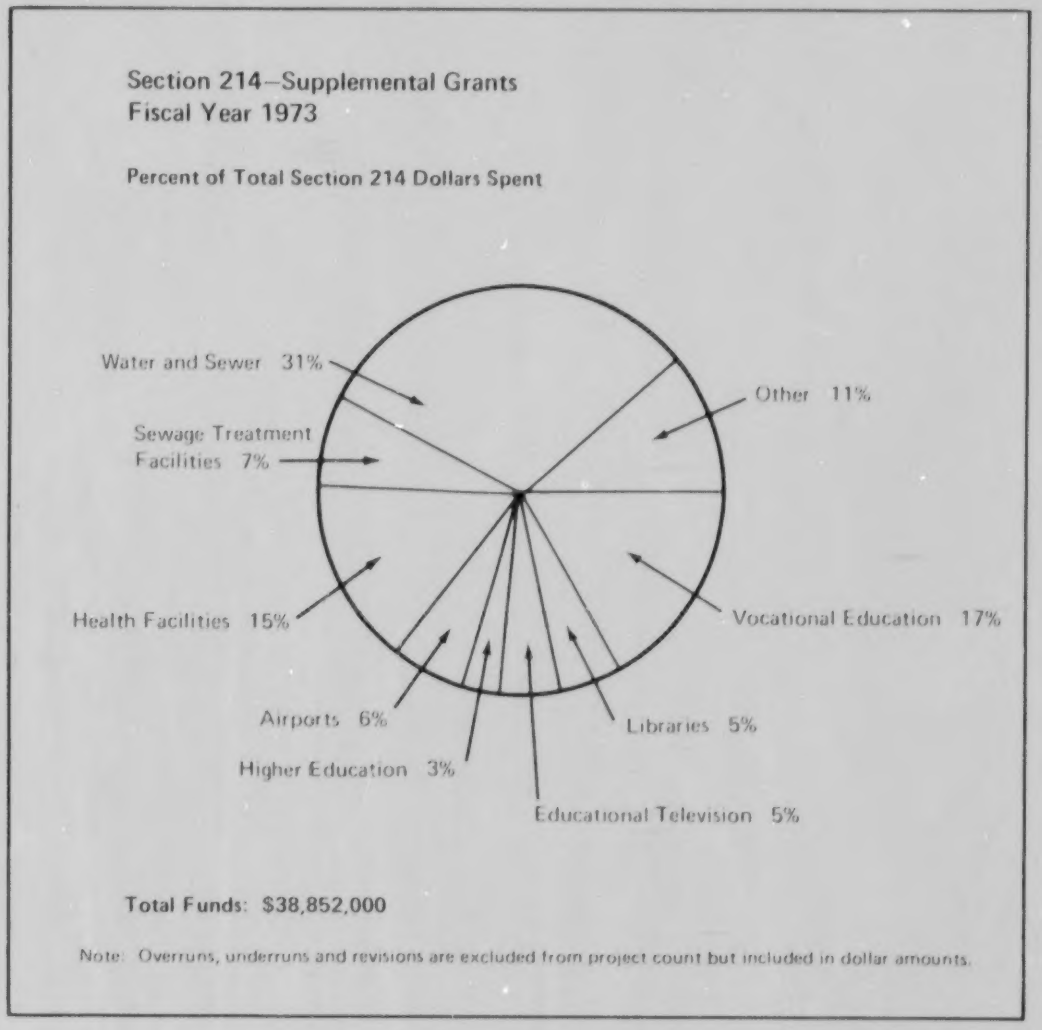
$39 million was approved in all Section 214 grants during fiscal 1973, including $6.7 million first-dollar grants and $0.6 million airport

**Supplemental Grant Projects**
**Net Approvals by Type Of Program[1]**

| | Cumulative through 1973 | | | FY 1973 Program | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Projects | Dollar Amount (in thousands) | Percent | Number of Projects | Dollar Amount (in thousands) | Percent |
| Airports[2] | 98 | $ 10,465 | 4 | 25 | $ 2,473 | 6 |
| Educational Television | 22 | 4,941 | 1 | 8 | 1,861 | 5 |
| Health Facilities | 362 | 72,951 | 26 | 25 | 5,934 | 15 |
| Higher Education | 213 | 50,461 | 17 | 7 | 978 | 3 |
| Libraries | 109 | 9,494 | 3 | 7 | 1,937 | 5 |
| National Defense Education Act | 57 | 6,310 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Vocational Education | 401 | 59,587 | 21 | 46 | 6,451 | 17 |
| Water and Sewer | 125 | 22,018 | 8 | 51 | 12,103 | 31 |
| Sewage Treatment Facilities | 240 | 42,757 | 14 | 12 | 2,933 | 7 |
| Other | 104 | 10,320 | 4 | 27 | 4,182 | 11 |
| **TOTAL** | **1,731** | **$289,304** | **100** | **208** | **$38,852** | **100** |

[1]Overruns, underruns and revisions are excluded from project count but included in dollar amounts.
[2]In fiscal year 1973 there were 5 special airport safety projects costing $618,000 bringing the cumulative total to 21 airport safety projects costing $5,770,000.

safety grants. The Appalachian states have used the supplemental grant funds under this program to procure for their citizens many types of public facilities: vocational education schools, colleges, libraries, health facilities, sewage treatment plants, airports and educational television (see the graph below for an indication of the proportion of funds approved for the various types of programs).



Christopher Kuhn

# OFFERING SERVICES TO PEOPLE

As the transportation system and public facilities have been improved, the Appalachian Regional Commission has increasingly turned its attention toward improving public services for the people of the Region, most importantly health and education services, including the two areas of early childhood education and vocational education.

In 1973 the Commission undertook two new human resource programs: special assistance to miners who were victims of black lung disease and aid to Vietnam veterans initiated in late 1972 to help them take advantage of educational assistance under the G.I. Bill.

## Giving Health Care to Rural Appalachians

The major emphasis of the Appalachian health program has been on demonstrating workable systems for delivering efficient health services to rural Appalachians. This is a complex undertaking that involves transportation of patients, environmental improvements, home nursing and health education. It also involves the skillful organization of comprehensive health programs to provide appropriate health care services to over 18 million people.

The Commission is carrying out this program through three distinct yet complementary activities: the organization of comprehensive health demonstration areas, comprehensive health planning and primary health care. A number of other health programs supplement these three basic programs.

**Comprehensive Health Demonstration Areas.** Twelve comprehensive health demonstration areas have been established in Appalachia to serve 12 portions of the 13 Appalachian states. Their goal is to demonstrate more effective means of providing and delivering comprehensive health care to the people residing within each demonstration area. Section 202 of the Act provided generally for grants of up to 80 percent of costs of construction or equipment and up to 100 percent for operations during the first two years of a project. Operations money of up to 75 percent of costs is also granted for the following three years. As Appalachian funding for the project decreases, slack is being taken up by so-called "third party" payments (i.e., Medicare and Medicaid), by fees charged to patients or by state and local public funds.

Each demonstration area is advised by a health council where representation is balanced among local health-care professionals, representatives of local government and the public at large. As with all Appalachian programs the emphasis is on local planning based on local needs and goals. During fiscal year 1973 the Commission invested over $32 million in Appalachian funds in the health program. Total investments for 1973 included: $13 million for 107 new projects and $19 million for 137 continuations of projects.

One example of a successful project in a comprehensive health demonstration area is an outpatient facility for the retarded, which includes day care for 30 to 60 children. Located in an area where there are 2,500 on a waiting list for admission to state institutions for the retarded and handicapped, the facility is designed to provide an alternative to institutional care for the handicapped. In addition to reducing the waiting list of applicants for regular institutions, the facility has increased public awareness and support of services such as it offers. It also has provided new services for the adult blind retardate and an occupational program for the deaf, including evaluation and training. In addition, it has increased the professional staff serving the residents of the demonstration area.

A second example of a health demonstration project is a local health services project begun in a multicounty demonstration area where there were only 115 physicians serving 200,000 people, a third the national average. This project has provided almost 3,900 general examinations and 3,000 diagnostic examinations of first graders annually and offers prenatal care, infant examinations and family counseling services. The clinics in this demonstration area provide immunization services to over 4,000 patients a year, carry out consultation on environmental health issues, provide physical therapy to about 1,750 patients yearly and offer specialized referral services to 5,000 patients a year. Consultation on mental problems resulting from sickness are also provided, and over 25,000 annual home health visits are made.

**Comprehensive Health Planning.** Comprehensive health planning under the Appalachian health program is designed to enhance the national comprehensive health planning program and speed the rate at which local communities establish planning agencies recognized by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW). All agencies receiving planning assistance from the Commission must meet the criteria and guidelines of an official health planning agency under Section 314(B) of the Public Health Service Act within two years. Nine of the Appalachian health demonstration areas already have been designated 314(B) agencies by HEW. There are a total of 31 comprehensive health planning agencies in the Region, some of which are outside the demonstration area geographic boundaries. Out of this total, the following are using Appalachian funds: four in Alabama, one in Georgia, four in Kentucky,

one in Maryland, one in Mississippi, two in North Carolina, three in New York, two in Ohio, one in Pennsylvania, one in South Carolina and two in Tennessee. The Commission has invested $781,000 in health planning. Most states also have other health plans and projects in addition to their Appalachian programs.

In a typical example of the work of the Appalachian agencies, one planning council has coordinated the activities of an eight-clinic network serving 12,000 people. The council is in the process of making fund arrangements which will coordinate the operation of the clinics and thereby economize on group purchasing and provide better patient care from a shared hospital referral system. Several other planning councils have helped convince local hospitals to consolidate their services, thus decreasing duplication and lowering costs.

**Primary Health Care.** As viewed by the Commission, primary health care means providing health services within a comprehensive health care system that offers people daily personal health care on a full-time, continuing basis. A system that provides continuity of care necessarily means the maintenance of complete medical records and extension of care to other levels as necessary: secondary (i.e., hospital services) and tertiary (i.e., highly specialized research-oriented services usually centralized in regional hospitals). Under the Commission's definition of primary health care, once an individual enters into the comprehensive health care system for any reason and initial care is given, the primary health care component of the system should make available to him a full range of personal health services from simple testing to specialized treatment.

The Commission invested $5.2 million in primary health care in fiscal year 1973. One example of this sort of care is a unit of two health maintenance centers oriented toward primary family care, located in a rural area. Here salaried physicians, operating a multispecialty group practice, have provided services to approximately 1,200 families.

In another area, approximately 5,500 persons, located in a part of a county isolated geographically from health-care services, are being provided outpatient medical and dental care through a series of small community clinics. In addition to offering medical services, including pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, the clinics have initiated a referral system to other health services located in a nearby metropolitan area. Local planning for this program involved all residents in the area over age 18 who wished to participate.

**Commission Projects.** The U.S. Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, and the Commission have jointly initiated a countywide tuberculosis-eradication program in fiscal year 1973. Clay County, Tennessee, and Monroe County, Kentucky, were selected as the first counties to participate in the project. The object of the program is to eliminate the necessity of placing TB victims in an institution by treating them with medication and prescribing treatment through outpatient facilities. Those who come in contact with the victims are also being treated. The project is now in the planning phase to determine how best to locate TB victims and their contacts.

The Commission has also undertaken an analysis of the number of people who have received assistance under the Appalachian health program, their ages and types of treatment or services performed. In conjunction with this analysis, an overall examination of the program is being carried out to determine what the Commission has accomplished in the past and what needs to be done in the future. An assessment of three health demonstration programs has been completed. The on-site assessment covered the health demonstration area's management, function as a project reviewer, planning capacity and cost.

## Helping the Family Develop the Child

In the past many Appalachian families have had little assistance or guidance in solving the problems they encountered when their infants or preschool children were chronically ill, had physical defects or were slow to learn. In many areas agencies to help them did not exist; in other areas agencies had few resources or services.

Studies have shown that the early childhood years are critical to a child's future emotional and physical well-being and ability to learn. Because of their physical and social isolation, many Appalachian children start school far less able to cope with their environment than more advantaged children in urban areas.

The Appalachian Regional Commission has developed a program to help families help their children develop to their utmost potential. Through a comprehensive approach an attempt has been made to provide and coordinate family-planning information and services, prenatal health care, delivery of the infant and immediate postnatal care of mother and child. As the child matures, the program emphasizes family-oriented education and counseling in child care; adequate food; dental and medical services; and assurance through counseling and education of an emotional climate conducive to the best development of the child's personality.

Although the program varies from state to state, it is most frequently organized around day-care centers which offer outreach services. Over 350 centers have been planned throughout the Region.

During 1973 all 13 Appalachian states completed the final planning of child development programs and began to implement new projects. In the final planning stages each state reappraised its program and made adjustments to meet changing funding levels and regulations in con-

gressionally authorized basic federal programs. Management practices were improved. New Commission funding, federal revenue sharing and state funds were allocated to child development programs. Selected components of the child development program were integrated into other state program activities. For example, the nutrition program in Kentucky is now a part of local health department program activities. To make the best possible use of funds available the states stressed a building-block approach, implementing the most essential parts of the program first.

**Role of the States.** Central to all child development efforts of the Appalachian Regional Commission is the role of state agencies in establishing overall objectives for planning and project operation. The state establishes program standards and has primary responsibility for monitoring and evaluation. The federal interagency requirements for day care provide the basis for state standards.

Many local development districts throughout the Region have undertaken coordination in program planning and administration. These agencies, which are broadly representative of their communities, have shared technical expertise and provided local support essential to fledgling programs.

Perhaps the most significant development in terms of institutional change has been the formation of state-level interagency planning bodies. These groups have developed comprehensive child development service plans for the Appalachian portions of the state. These have become the foundation for statewide coordination and planning. As a result of this development states have established an Office of Child Development or a comparable administrative unit within the Office of the Governor or within an operating agency, such as the Department of Health, Social Services or Human Resources. These administrative units have primary responsibility for initiating all Apalachian child development projects, in addition to planning and coordinating a comprehensive statewide child development program.

The Commission's thrust in child development has enabled Appalachian states to take the lead nationally in child development. Appalachians frequently have more expertise in child development than representatives of other regions. The president and secretary-treasurer of the National Association of State Directors of Child Development are from two of the Region's state offices.

**Cost/Benefit Study Findings.** A major objective of the Appalachian Child Development Program is to demonstrate how program operation can be made more efficient by state planning and better administration. To see whether this has been successful, the Commission undertook a cost analysis and management assessment of five projects. The projects analyzed were selected because of their length of operation and the degree to which they were representative of a state's operating projects. Their performance was compared with two child development programs operated solely with federal support in other areas of the nation. The findings:

- *The five ARC comprehensive child development projects involved in the study averaged $2,135 per child per year, as contrasted with an average of $2,500 per child in the two comparison centers.*
- *The five ARC projects spent a lower percentage of operating costs on administration than the two comparison centers - 14.1 percent as compared to 23.9 and 21.9 percent in the two comparison groups.*
- *The Appalachian-supported projects spent an average of 64 percent of operating expenses on direct services to children (as contrasted with overhead or support services), whereas the comparison groups spent only 50.2 and 59.1 percent of their operating expenses on direct services.*
- *The balance and comprehensiveness of the Appalachian projects is indicated by the fact that health services, food services and social services accounted for 31 percent of operating expenses, while child supervision and education accounted for 34.9 percent of their operating expenses. The two comparison groups spent only 16.7 and 10.4 percent on health services, respectively, and 16 and 35.6 percent on child supervision and education.*

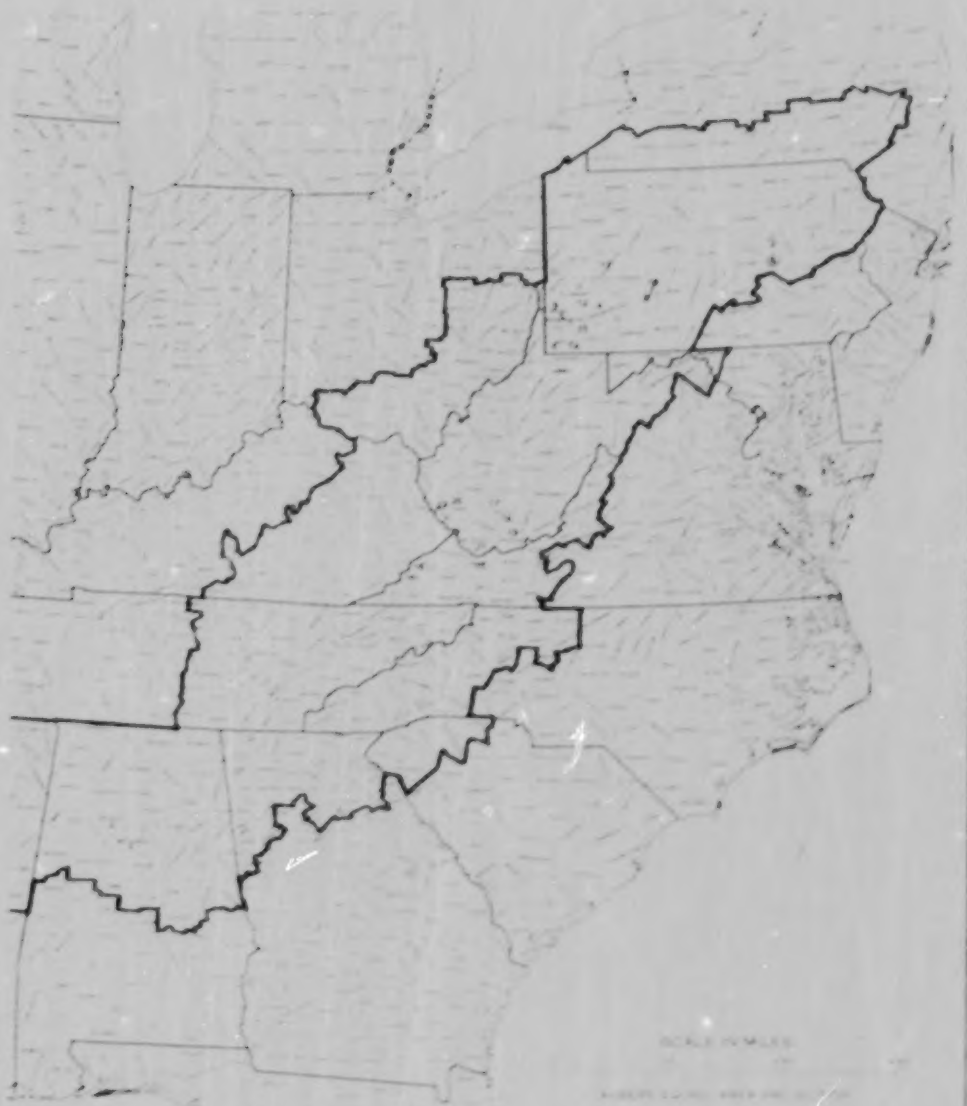
The average Appalachian center in the survey had a monthly enrollment of 171 children, provided child-care services 249 days and offered ten hours of service per day in 1972. Children from low-income families were fed a combined total of 438,109 meals and snacks at the five Appalachian centers.

## Controlling Black Lung Disease

Black lung disease (coal workers' pneumoconiosis), together with similar respiratory and pulmonary ailments caused and aggravated by coal dust in the mines, is a health problem which is especially critical in Appalachia. Approximately 80 percent of the coalminers in the United States live in the eight Appalachian coal-producing states. A very conservative study, the 1963-1965 Public Health Service study, showed that 10 percent of working miners and almost 20 percent of nonworking miners in Appalachia have shown x-ray evidence of the disease. Other tests (certain

## Appalachian Regional Commission-Assisted Clinics for Screening and Diagnosing Black Lung in Coalminers

| | |
|---|---|
| **Alabama** | |
| 1. **Birmingham, Alabama: Birmingham Medical Group Clinic** | **Clinic** |
| 2. **Birmingham, Alabama: Spain Rehabilitation Clinic, University of Alabama Medical Center** | **Clinic** |
| 1. Bessemer, Alabama: Bessemer Medical Office | Satellite |
| 2. Graysville, Alabama: Park West Clinic | Satellite |
| 3. Jasper, Alabama: Jackson Clinic | Satellite |
| **Ohio** | |
| 3. **Bellaire, Ohio: regional center involving several institutions for diagnosis and treatment of respiratory diseases** | **Clinic** |
| 4. **Zanesville, Ohio: regional center involving several institutions for diagnosis and treatment of respiratory diseases** | **Clinic** |
| **Pennsylvania** | |
| 5. **Fredericktown, Pennsylvania: Centerville Clinic, Inc.** | **Clinic** |
| 6. **New Kensington, Pennsylvania: Russelton Medical Group** | **Clinic** |
| 7. **Johnstown, Pennsylvania: Mercy Hospital of Johnstown** | **Clinic** |
| 8. **Shamokin, Pennsylvania: John H. Vastine Foundation, Inc.** | **Clinic** |
| 9. **Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania: Wilkes-Barre General Hospital** | **Clinic** |
| 4. Bolivar, Pennsylvania: Bolivar Clinic | Satellite |
| 5. California, Pennsylvania: California Clinic | Satellite |
| 6. Carmichaels, Pennsylvania: Carmichaels Clinic | Satellite |
| 7. Chesswick, Pennsylvania: Russelton-Harmar Clinic | Satellite |
| 8. Colver, Pennsylvania: Colver Clinic | Satellite |
| 9. Marianna, Pennsylvania: Marianna Clinic | Satellite |
| 10. Nanty-Glo, Pennsylvania: Nanty-Glo Clinic | Satellite |
| 11. North Apollo, Pennsylvania: Apollo Clinic | Satellite |
| 12. Plum, Pennsylvania: Plum Clinic | Satellite |
| 13. Vestaburg, Pennsylvania: Vestaburg Clinic | Satellite |
| 14. Waynesburg, Pennsylvania: Waynesburg Clinic | Satellite |
| **Tennessee** | |
| 10. **Knoxville, Tennessee: East Tennessee Chest Disease Hospital** | **Clinic** |
| **Virginia** | |
| 11. **Big Stone Gap, Virginia: Lonesome Pine Hospital** | **Clinic** |
| 15. Tazewell, Virginia: Tazewell Community Hospital | Satellite |
| 16. Wise, Virginia: Wise Clinic | Satellite |
| **West Virginia** | |
| 12. **Charleston, West Virginia: Charleston Memorial Hospital** | **Clinic** |
| 13. **Fairmont, West Virginia: Fairmont Clinic** | **Clinic** |
| 17. Beckley, West Virginia: Appalachian Cardio-pulmonary Laboratory | Satellite |
| 18. Beckley, West Virginia: Raleigh Public Health Clinic | Satellite |
| 19. Bluefield-Princeton, West Virginia: Mercer Public Health Clinic | Satellite |
| 20. Man, West Virginia: Man Appalachian Regional Hospital | Satellite |
| 21. War, West Virginia: Dry Fork Community Health Services | Satellite |
| Williamson, West Virginia: The Highlands Clinic of the Williamson | |
| 22. Appalachian Regional Hospital | Satellite |



pulmonary function tests) are now also accepted as evidence of the disease. Black lung disease limits miners' capacity to work, shortens life expectancy and, in general, prevents miners from leading normal lives.

As of March 1972 over 350,000 active and inactive coalminers in the nation had filed claims for federal black lung benefits with the Social Security Administration. These benefits, including screening, diagnostic and treatment services, were authorized by Title IV of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, but many miners found that the promised benefits were not available because of the shortage of medical facilities and services. Congress therefore passed the Black Lung Benefits Act of 1972, which provided temporary federal assistance to expand services and improve facilities.

To organize the diverse programs authorized by this act the Appalachian Regional Commission assumed the responsibility for coordinating the planning efforts of various federal, state and local agencies within the Region. Setting aside $2 million, it initiated the Coalminers' Respiratory Disease Clinic Program, under which one-time grants are provided to eligible state organizations for use in planning a coordinated network of services. This program is designed in close cooperation with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and makes every effort to draw upon other federal and state funds where they are available.

By the end of 1973 the Commission had approved applications for grants to Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia to undertake black lung programs. Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia had submitted applications which were under review. The states designed programs to use Commission funds for clinical, outreach and administrative personnel; equipment; and the renovation and rental of clinic facilities in existing hospitals or clinics which had established coalminers' respiratory programs. These clinics will supplement and extend services already provided by area hospitals. When central and satellite clinics are in operation, they will test and diagnose both active and inactive miners and treat them for respiratory diseases. With Commission funds, the states will be able to provide services sooner to more miners and their families.

The names and locations of the proposed central and satellite clinics are shown on the map on page 30.

## Organizing Regional Education Service Agencies

Since the average Appalachian school system has too little money and too few students to make it economically feasible to provide many basic educational and support services to its dispersed rural population, different areas within the Region are pooling their resources in order to be able to offer these services. In each of these areas, voluntary organizations of school districts and allied educational agencies have banded together to provide educational programs to member agencies. Typical of these organizations is the Regional Education Service Agency (RESA).

Not all RESAs have identical structures, but in the Appalachian Region there are certain characteristics that are considered essential. Each RESA must be a confederation of several school districts, since most school districts follow county lines, this almost always means that it is a multi-county organization. A RESA must be a creation of the participating school districts with the individual member districts retaining autonomy and local control. They, not the RESA, must make the decision as to what programs the RESA engages in; each district is also free to participate or not participate in each program.

RESA programs include curriculum improvement, special education, adult education, vocational guidance counseling, early childhood education, school financing, teacher in-service training and use of educational television.

A total of 19 operating RESAs were involved in these kinds of programs and demonstrations during fiscal 1973. The programs included:

- *6 media services programs. These include an instructional development institute, delivery of materials from a central library and repair of audiovisual equipment.*
- *8 early childhood education programs. Forty professionals and 95 teacher aids or paraprofessionals employed in these programs brought new opportunities to 3,018 children. Typically, a home visitor brings daily lessons composed of written materials to the home on a weekly basis. The visitor instructs the parent in how to use the materials and works with the child. Once a week a van comes to the neighborhood, and a group of five or more children use the van as a classroom. In West Virginia the Appalachian demonstration was responsible for a statewide mandated program for five-year-olds.*
- *5 special education programs. In the 19 RESAs, screening and diagnostic services were performed for over 4,500 children with mental, physical, vision, hearing, speech or learning problems. 73 classes were conducted for their special needs. Eighty-nine teachers attended in-service courses for teaching the handicapped, while over 2,000 teachers were given assistance in regular classrooms. Psychological services were provided in two RESAs for 1,000 children.*
- *8 staff development programs. Staff development activities were provided for 4,500 teachers in 110 separate courses.*

*4 group purchasing programs. Small cooperative programs in group purchasing realized a 12- to 15-percent reduction in purchasing costs.*

*6 administrative cooperation programs. Resources were pooled to buy computer time from a nearby university.*

*9 higher education cooperating programs. These programs involved in-service education, intern programs and research projects.*

*4 adult education programs. About 1,300 adults participated in classes preparing them for the General Education Development (GED) test.*

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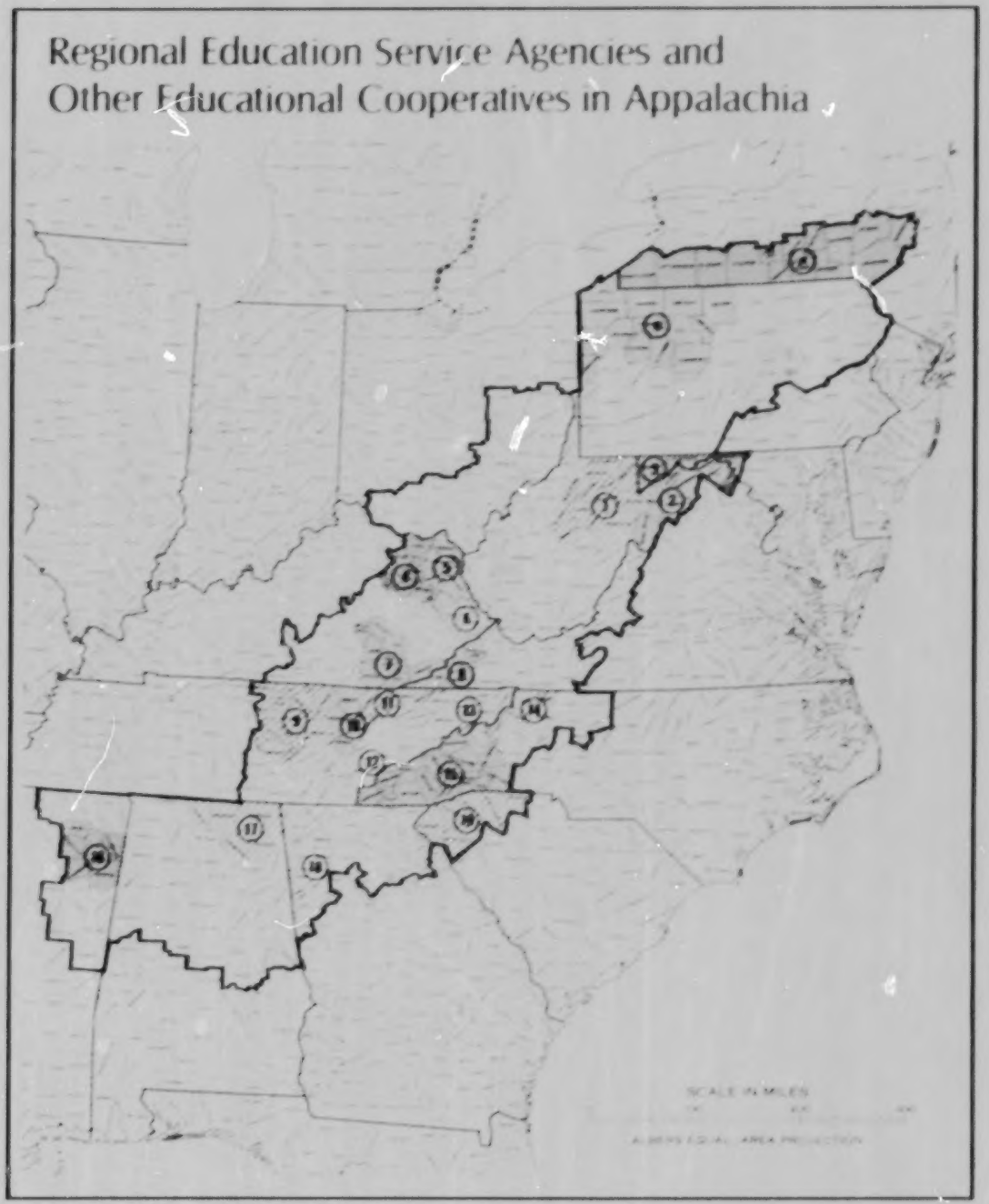
Regional Education Service Agencies

1. RESA III
2. RESA VIII
3. Regional Education Service Agency of Appalachian Maryland
4. ROPES No. 9
5. Region 10
6. Region 11
7. Region 13
8. DILENOWISCO Educational Cooperative
9. Upper Cumberland Education Cooperative
10. Tennessee Appalachian Educational Cooperative
11. Clinch Powell Educational Cooperative
12. Little Tennessee Valley Educational Cooperative
13. Upper East Tennessee Development District Education Planning
14. Northwest Regional Education Center
15. Western Regional Education Center
16. Three Rivers Education Service Agency
17. TARCOG
18. Northwest Georgia CESA
19. South Carolina Appalachian Teacher In Service Training Institute

Other Educational Cooperatives

A. Comprehensive Teacher Training Program
B. Regional In-Service Teacher Education Consortium



# Providing Vocational Education

The goal for the Appalachian vocational education program in the Region is the construction by the mid-1970s of enough facilities so that 50 percent of eleventh- and twelfth-grade students can enroll in job-related vocational education courses. During the first four years of the program, the Commission placed emphasis on building new area schools. During the next two and a half years the emphasis shifted to improving schools that were already in existence, including constructing new buildings and expanding, remodeling and reequipping those already in place. During the last year and a half the emphasis has shifted to operational and demonstration projects which test new ideas in vocational education, provide innovative facilities such as mobile classrooms and individualized learning centers, furnish additional services such as guidance, placement and career education and find new and better ways to use the facilities previously built by the Commission.

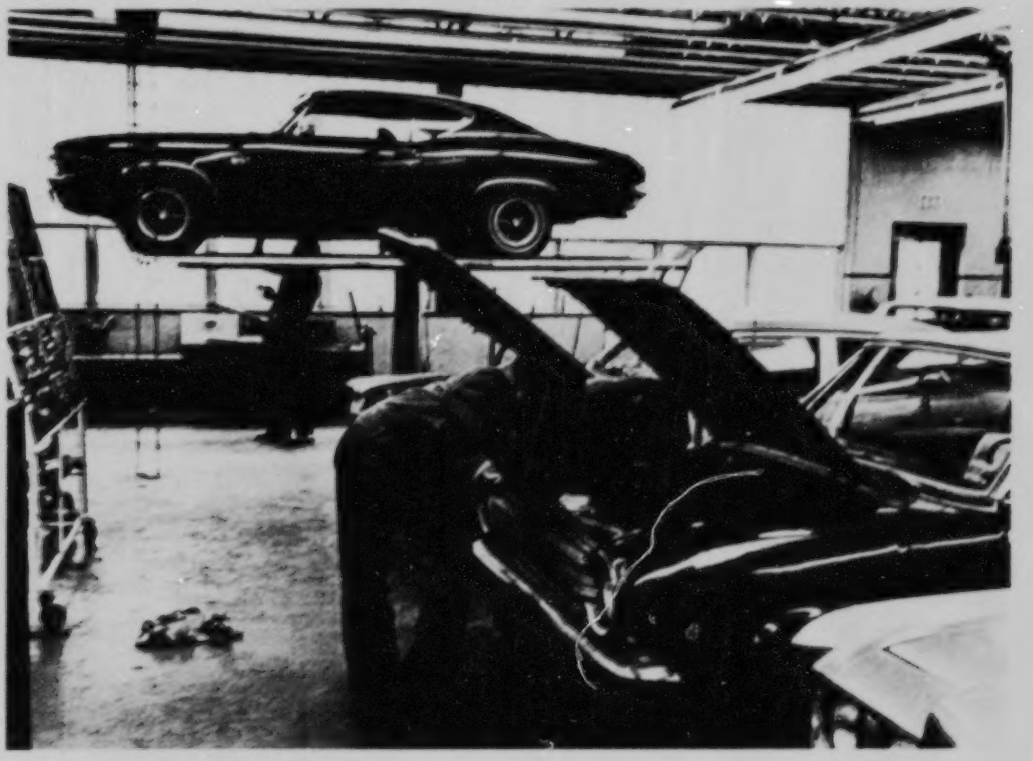
A major thrust of the Commission's program is to see that the vocational courses offered are tailored to existing and future job opportunities. As a result, vocational education schools in the Region now offer such courses as drafting, welding, cosmetology, data processing, advertising, child care, aircraft maintenance, highway engineering, merchandising, marketing, chemical technology, horticulture and mining. In all, there are nearly 100 different courses in vocational education schools funded under the Act.

Different parts of the Region are currently involved in different phases of the above program. By far the majority of the Commission's vocational education funds are still being used for construction and equipment. In fiscal year 1973 construction and equipment projects were funded for a total of nearly $21 million.

In 1971 Congress amended the Appalachian Regional Development Act so that Section 211 (vocational education) funds could be used to support operating programs. The change in the Act was prompted by the rapid increase in vocational education enrollment and the sharp escalation in teacher salaries, placing a severe strain on operating funds in many parts of the Region. In fiscal 1973, 18 operations projects were funded for a total of nearly $2.5 million. These projects included additional vocational and technical education programs that will ensure more efficient use of Appalachian-assisted facilities, double-shift and adult programs in non-Appalachian-assisted facilities in order to increase their use, special programs in career education and career orientation, guidance and placement services, special training programs in fields with critical manpower shortages and transportation services designed to enable isolated rural students to reach vocational and technical education programs.

# Aiding Veterans

As U.S. involvement in Vietnam ended, thousands of veterans poured back into the mountains, adding to the Region's already heavy unemployment.



Bill Cohen

Many had not completed high school. Others had finished with low grades. Still others could not read well.

The G. I. Bill offered ways for veterans to acquire the basic skills needed for educational attainment, but many were not aware of or were reluctant to take advantage of its benefits.

To help these men and women, the Appalachian Regional Commission launched a special educational assistance program and allocated a total of $130,000 for projects.

The objectives of the program were to train a staff of veterans to counsel and find employment for other veterans; to coordinate the use of available training programs; to foster special meetings of employers and educational institutions to help veterans; to coordinate the participation of veterans in various advisory groups, clubs, etc.; and to ensure that veterans were aware of the services of all public and private agencies and groups.

In order to be eligible for Appalachian funds an area had to have a sufficient number of veterans, contain an institution of higher learning and be committed to the project. In addition, it had to identify jobs, either through the public or private sector, which could be made available to veterans during their training to supplement G. I. Bill allotments. The Commission funded up to 75 percent of the cost of each project.

Six areas responded to the program and developed projects according to their own needs and resources.

**Alabama**. The Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments (TARCOG), a local development district with headquarters in Huntsville, Alabama, organized a Veterans' Education, Training and Counseling Program (VETAC).

Through the program TARCOG contacted 99 percent (or a total of 9,709) of the veterans in the five counties of northeast Alabama. It launched a recruitment program to inform veterans of their educational benefits under the G.I. Bill. It set up a high school equivalency training program (GED) to enable veterans to obtain a high school diploma so they could attend college.

On seven campuses, including universities, business colleges and junior colleges, TARCOG offered veterans:

*tutoring in course work*
*counseling to help veterans determine educational and career goals*
*referral to part-time jobs.*

TARCOG representatives also assisted educational institutions in processing veterans' enrollment, certifications and educational claims. In addition, the development district launched a public relations campaign to educate the public about the value to be gained from hiring mature and experienced veterans. TARCOG reports that 641 veterans have been helped to gain admission to advanced educational training and 122 to obtain employment.

**Maryland**. The state of Maryland set up veterans' education and training programs in its three Appalachian counties. Veterans affairs offices organized on four college campuses sent out letters to veterans to encourage their taking advantage of G.I. benefits. The offices also supplied information about technical and educational programs, provided vocational counseling, diagnostic testing and tutorial assistance. "Outreach" workers also helped veterans obtain part-time work during the school year and full-time work in the summer.

**Mississippi**. The state's Golden Triangle Local Development District carried out a program which included counseling and assistance in finding part-time employment in its seven counties. The program involved five educational institutions, including a vocational technical school. Counseling in other areas of veterans' benefits, such as health services, insurance and home loan guarantees, was also provided.

**North Carolina**. The Yadkin Valley Economic Development District sponsored North Carolina's Veterans' Education and Job Assistance Program. The district's staff used unusual methods to contact veterans, such as setting up a "mobile outreach" office in an automobile van and taking it to shopping centers in the four-county area. The staff prepared a package of information outlining step-by-step the directions for enrolling in high school or college and listed the educational prerequisities as well as Veterans Administration requirements. The staff also sponsored a special Christmas project to provide food, toys and gifts to needy families of hospitalized veterans.

Instead of conducting counseling and job assistance through educational institutions, the district's staff visited veterans in their homes once the veterans had indicated an interest in the program.

**South Carolina**. South Carolina established a demonstration program in its six Appalachian counties that proved so advantageous the state decided to expand it to include the entire state. In the Appalachian area the state hired a program director and trained 115 Vietnam veteran students to act as counselors. With the assistance of the state employment office and eight educational institutions the counselors helped over 1,200 unemployed or underemployed veterans obtain further training or jobs.

**Tennessee**. Tennessee Technological University in Cookeville, with the assistance of the Upper Cumberland Development District, ran Tennessee's veterans' program. The university waived rigid admissions requirements, provided guidance and counseling, financial aid, housing preference, tutoring, assistance in social adjustment and employment help. It served over 400 veterans.

# CONSERVING NATURAL RESOURCES AND IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT

Although the Appalachian Regional Development Act does not precisely spell out guidelines for a comprehensive environmental program, the Act and its amendments have provided general direction and funds to deal with the most pressing problems of natural resources and the environment. The Commission is striving for a comprehensive approach which will cut across geographic areas, jurisdictional boundaries and program responsibilities to meet the challenge of producing badly needed energy for the nation and promoting economic development in the Region while still preserving the Region's natural resources and environmental advantages.

## Energy

In a period when the availability of energy has become a national and international concern, it has become important to estimate what the situation is in the Region and in particular how regional development will be affected. The Commission feels it is important to estimate future sources and uses of energy in the Region and determine the answers to such questions as: How much energy will Appalachia produce and from what sources? How much of this energy will it consume? Will it need to import energy to satisfy its needs, or will it be able to export energy?

The demand and supply of energy are influenced by policies and regulations at the national, state and local levels. The energy crisis is likely to alter regulations on the use of fuels with certain characteristics, such as restrictions on high sulfur fuels. It is also likely to result in changes in the Region's energy balance.

Certain studies undertaken by the Commission dealt with earlier stages of these problems. If updated, they could answer some of the questions raised above. For the Commission to undertake or sponsor updating research and new research would be a logical extension of the work it has carried out in the development of Appalachia, in the preservation and restoration of its environment and in the problems and prospects for the coal industry. Applicable studies already completed by the Commission are:

*An Analysis of Appalachian State Coal Mine Health and Safety and Workmen's Compensation Programs: Recommendations for Improvements*

*The Economic Impact of Public Policy on the Appalachian Coal Industry and the Regional Economy*

*Development of Water Resources in Appalachia*

Research into energy problems would link the Commission's efforts to improve the environment, its interest in energy and its efforts to stimulate industrial development in Appalachia.

## A Year of Natural Disasters

Two severe natural disasters struck portions of Appalachia in 1972-73.

In February 1972 a coal slag dam, located at the head of a hollow in Logan County, West Virginia, burst, pouring millions of gallons of water down Buffalo Creek onto some 16 small communities strung out the length of the hollow. At least 118 persons lost their lives, and seven others were missing and presumed dead. Hundreds were injured. Almost 1,000 homes were destroyed, leaving thousands homeless. Property damage was estimated at more than $20 million. Roads and utilities were wiped out and communications disrupted. The Buffalo Creek disaster was the worst recorded flood in West Virginia's history.

The following June Tropical Storm Agnes saturated northeastern Pennsylvania and southeastern New York with six days of torrential rain. Elmira, New York, was flooded with a crest three feet higher than the record set in 1946. The Susquehanna River swept over 23-foot flood walls designed to protect Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and an eight-foot-high wave of water charged through the central business district, while fires burned buildings down to water level because no fire-fighting equipment could get close. Further down the river Pennsylvania's capitol, Harrisburg, was flooded and ravaged by fire.

To the west the Ohio River rose as the flood waters rolled downstream and inundated downtown sections of Pittsburgh and Wheeling, West Virginia. To the south rains and floods struck portions of Maryland and Virginia, resulting in severe damages to Richmond.

In all, 84 Appalachian counties in 23 planning districts were hit hard enough to be designated "disaster areas," as were a number of areas outside of the Region. Damage in Appalachia to homes, industries, buildings, transportation facilities and other properties was estimated at $2.3 billion.

President Nixon called the total damage "the greatest natural disaster in the history of the United States."

In both of these disasters the Appalachian Regional Commission was able to call immediately on resources to help the communities involved meet these crises.

The day of the Buffalo Creek disaster (a Satur-

day) the Commission sent a telegram to local authorities advising them that support and assistance would be available. It immediately appropriated $25,000 for emergency supplies and arranged to have a helicopter take supplies and personnel into the area. Later it increased assistance to the Southern West Virginia Regional Health Council, which had been previously funded by the Commission and which bore much of the responsibility for emergency assistance.

In addition, the Commission later provided partial funding in the amount of $312,000 for a new water and sewer system for Buffalo Creek Valley. Commission money paid for part of the water system, including the construction of a well pump, distribution lines, storage tanks, a treatment plant and water facilities. The Commission also provided funds to develop low- and moderate-income housing in the valley.

When Tropical Storm Agnes hit the nation in June, local development districts in the most heavily damaged Appalachian flood areas responded to the crisis in a number of ways unrelated to their normal work. The Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania is headquartered near Wilkes-Barre, whose entire business district was immersed in eight to ten feet of water. The development district arranged for a question-and-answer television and radio broadcast nine days after the flood by means of which local, state and federal government officials explained to the public where and how to get the help so desperately needed. The Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission, whose five counties in the northeastern corner of Pennsylvania were flooded by both the Tioga and the Susquehanna Rivers, took over for several weeks the handling of emergency housing for flood victims. The Southern Tier Central Regional Planning and Development Board is located at Corning, New York. About one-third of Corning's citizens and one-half of nearby Elmira's were driven from their homes by the flood. Southern Tier Central made its contribution by setting up a transportation system to get flood evacuees from the two cities to the various services they needed.

Jan Faul

To meet the severe long-range problems wrought by Tropical Storm Agnes, Congress passed the Disaster Relief Act of 1970, which among other provisions appropriated special funds in the amount of $16 million to the Appalachian program. The largest amount ($11 million) was set aside for restabilizing subsurface anthracite mine areas weakened by flooding; $1.5 million was appropriated for housing and community planning; and $3.5 million went for assistance to local development districts, which were largely responsible for planning redevelopment.

Among the mine subsidence projects authorized by the special Act and funded by the Commission was one affecting 60 acres over Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, containing a high school, public and private buildings and private homes. In this "Operation Backfill," refuse taken from a mine when it was in operation was crushed and pumped back underground to fill the now abandoned mine. The refuse shored up the underground area to prevent further collapse of the mine.

Similar projects were funded in Swoyersville (Luzerne County), Pennsylvania, where an underground mine had subsided, affecting 134 acres, approximately 1,150 people and numerous houses, industrial plants, business structures and other facilities; in nearby Plymouth and Pittston, where 62 and 180 acre tracts of land were affected; and in Mt. Carmel (Northumberland County), Pennsylvania.

In Maryland the Commission funded an acid mine drainage abatement project in Allegany County. The project provides for purchase of several abandoned coal strip mines, regrading and revegetating to eliminate or reduce acid-mine

drainage pollution in the Georges Creek watershed.

In planning the redevelopment of flood-ravaged areas, three EDDs (Pennsylvania's Susquehanna Economic Development Association and Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania and New York's Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission), as well as the states of West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia, found the special Appalachian flood relief money particularly helpful. These state and local governmental bodies used the funds to assess damages to public facilities and transportation networks, to undertake flood-plain studies and determine ways to prevent future flooding.

# Environmental Research and Programs

High on the list of priorities of the Commission is protection and improvement of the environment. A number of projects and research efforts have been undertaken.

### *Mine Area Reclamation*

Under Section 205 of the Act the Commission can provide funds through the Secretary of the Interior to seal and fill voids in abandoned coal mines, plan and execute projects for extinguishment and control of underground and outcrop mine fires, seal abandoned oil and gas wells, reclaim surface mine areas and mine waste banks on public lands and control or abate mine drainage pollution.

By the end of fiscal 1973, the Commission had approved a total of 64 mine area reclamation projects. Forty-five of these projects were completed, including 28 mine fire extinguishments, 7 mine subsidence projects, 7 surface reclamation projects and 3 well sealings. An additional five mine fire, four subsidence and one surface mine reclamation projects were under way.

Although several states, including Kentucky and West Virginia, have recently enacted stricter surface mining legislation, damage to surrounding land and water pollution still occurs. During fiscal year 1973, Ohio and Maryland launched inventory studies of abandoned strip mined lands. In addition, federal strip mine legislation is under consideration.

### *Kentucky Strip Mining Study*

Early in 1971 the Appalachian Regional Commission entered into a contract with the Kentucky Department of Natural Resources to make a six-phase study of various aspects of strip mining in the state. The envisioned work included design of mining systems, demonstration of improved and more effective mining techniques, sediment control from strip mining operations, slope stability, strip mine revegetation techniques and determination of water quality. The state has submitted draft reports to the Commission on four of these aspects: design of mining systems, slope stability, revegetation techniques and water quality management. Manuals describing the results of mining design, revegetation techniques and water quality management have been prepared for the field staff. It is anticipated that final reports from these efforts will be available early in 1974. The demonstration of mining techniques and of sediment control are being reconsidered since federal support for this project has been provided to the state through other agencies. The Appalachian effort will be redirected to assist the state in developing new land use inventory data in mining regions.

### *Maryland Pollution Abatement Inventory*

In 1971 the state of Maryland, with the assistance of a Section 302 state research grant from ARC, initiated an inventory of the sources of acid mine drainage in Garrett County, Maryland, with special emphasis on pollution sources in the Cherry Creek and Casselman River watersheds. The first hydrologic basin studies in Maryland were performed here because of the high recreational potential of Deep Creek Lake and the associated state lands in this recreation-oriented county. In addition, the pollution from the Casselman River and Cherry Creek watersheds is a prime source of pollution from the headwaters of the Youghiogheny River, which joins the Monongahela River. Any overall pollution abatement scheme for the Monongahela River Basin must, of course, start with the cleanup of the headwaters. (The Monongahela Basin study is a Commission project which has been under way since 1971 – see below.) The state made an inventory of solid waste, industrial and domestic water pollution, air pollution and all pollution sources from mines in these watersheds. Solutions have been identified, and the cost of a step-by-step abatement program has been determined. A final report on this comprehensive pollution abatement plan is available.

### *Monongahela River Basin Study*

The Commission made considerable progress during 1973 on an interstate study, which includes portions of the Monongahela River Basin in Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia. This research and demonstration project aimed at showing the possible impacts of environmental cleanup on economic development. Including many components, it is now partially complete. More than a half dozen reports on various facets of the endeavor have been made available to the states and the public for their information and use.

The study developed specific plans and specifications for the Cherry Creek watershed, which is the principal source of pollution of Deep Creek Lake. When the abatement projects designed for this watershed are constructed, they will make a

vast improvement in the quality of fishing in Deep Creek Lake as well as possibly restoring trout fishing to Cherry Creek.

Studies were completed on the identification and improvement of a variety of environmental problems in the Dent's Creek watershed of West Virginia. An evaluation was made of the mine drainage pollution abatement possibilities in the Brown's Creek-Lost Creek watershed of West Virginia. Of great value to researchers and water pollution control authorities alike are the completion of a report on the analysis of pollution control costs, the development of a procedure to determine priorities among various pollution abatement projects and a procedure to determine mine water quality from sampling data which is often incomplete. Other components of the study are drawing to a conclusion and will be completed during 1974.

West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania have started to utilize some of the data from preliminary aspects of the study. Maryland is planning to perform the pollution abatement work recommended in the Cherry Creek study. Coal companies in Pennsylvania are studying data to utilize coal refuse for highway embankment construction and to market high-fuel-value coal refuse banks for reprocessing by utility power plants. Both of these techniques, suggested by studies resulting from this project, will help rid the river basin of refuse bank piles, which are unsightly and are often sources of air and water pollution. It is anticipated that other information developed by this project will be useful to the states.

The study and demonstration are under the direction of the Commission and financed by a $500,000 grant from the Environmental Protection Agency.

### *Subsidence Control Research*

Following Tropical Storm Agnes, Congress also authorized the Commission to conduct research on the geological mining problems resulting from the heavy rains and flooding. The Commission launched projects in three areas: (1) subsidence control, (2) landslide and land use and (3) stream channelization and its impact on aquatic life.

Eleven research projects were initiated to investigate aspects of subsidence control of both abandoned and active mines. These included: a study of how architectural modifications can be made to both foundations and superstructures to minimize the effects of subsidence; a determination of how vulnerable mined lands are to subsidence in northeastern Pennsylvania, selected areas in central and western Pennsylvania and a tract in western Maryland; an investigation of the rise and fall of water in mines following heavy rains and the implications of this undulation on subsidence; a study of surface fractures and faults and the correlation with incidents of subsidence; an investigation of social and economic factors related to population location in subsidence-prone areas; an analysis of the legal aspects of housing and other structures on subsidence-prone areas; and a review of Pennsylvania's subsidence insurance program. The intent was to prepare a comprehensive subsidence control plan by June 1975.

In the greater Pittsburgh area mine subsidence is sometimes accompanied by landslides and other geological hazards. These occur as an aftermath of natural changes and, in some cases, are accelerated by mining. Local authorities together with the U.S. Geological Survey have launched a joint effort to prepare an inventory of prior incidents of landslides and subsidence, to map land use and slopes, to develop technical recommendations to remedy these problems, as well as zoning and other ordinances to minimize the adverse impact of such land movements on the public. This work also involves local and county planning authorities. These studies and map preparation are continuing and are to be concluded in 1975.

Shortly after flood waters receded in June 1972, various government agencies began stream channel clearance and straightening in various locations in Pennsylvania. Since much of this emergency work was done in haste without careful consideration of the best engineering methods and ecological results, a study has been initiated to investigate biological, geological, engineering and other factors. Guidelines and policies for future silt removal and other channel improvement, which will allow minimum degradation to the aquatic flora and fauna, are also being developed. This work will also be concluded by June 1975.

### *Environmental Education*

The Commission has funded environmental education projects to encourage Appalachians to examine present and potential environmental problems and to help them determine the environmental quality of their communities.

North Carolina designed an environmental education curriculum aimed at the total community. The feasibility study explores the education and involvement of state government, local development districts, colleges, civic groups and citizens in the Appalachian counties. If successful, the education program can be expanded to a statewide program.

"The Region in Change," an environmental education film, discusses the recreational needs and the social and economic impact of the second-home-building industry on the environment. The film was produced by the University of Georgia and partially funded by the Commission.

The Commission is updating *Environmental Issues for Appalachian Youth* to assist Appalachia's youth, teachers and youth group leaders in examining environmental problems.

The Tennessee Valley Authority and the Commission have begun discussing methods of developing an interagency environmental education project.

### *Junk Cars*

In 1971 the Commission initiated a $1.3 million demonstration project for the removal of junk cars and durable waste and for the creation of different institutional approaches to solving a common problem. Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia are participating in eight separate junk car removal demonstration projects involving the joint efforts of civic groups and local governments. One demonstration project in a five-county area is being considered for expansion into a statewide project, and a pamphlet describing the program is being prepared for regional distribution. Junk car removal will be one aspect of a complete environmental maintenance program in another demonstration project. Abandoned durable white goods, such as refrigerators and stoves, as well as junk cars are collected under another demonstration project. Under the demonstration program an estimated 31,000 hulks were removed from the Region by the end of fiscal year 1973.

There are many reasons for expediting junk car removal. Abandoned junk cars are health hazards as well as environmental pollutants. They are a waste of valuable materials; when processed and recycled, each car provides about a ton of recoverable iron, steel, copper and other resources. They detract from the recreational and tourist potential of Appalachia's countryside.

### *Timber Development*

Appalachian hardwood forests, most of which are now in their second growth, are famous nationwide. Some 80 percent of both forest area and timber volume in the Region are hardwoods. Improving timber quality and productivity is authorized under Section 204 of the Act, which calls for the organization and operation of timber development organizations.

The program is administered for the Commission by the U.S. Forest Service. At present two timber development organizations, the Appalachian Forest Association, Inc., and the Appalachian Forest Improvement Association, are being operated in New York and Tennessee, respectively. The New York organization was set up to provide timber harvesting and utilization assistance to timber owners in five counties; the Tennessee group serves owners in ten counties. An evaluation of the program is under way by the Appalachian Regional Commission.

Steve J. Koski

# SOUND HOUSING FOR BETTER LIVING

Appalachian housing is still below par for the nation.

The prevalence of substandard housing is often measured by counting the number of units without some or all plumbing (including toilet and bathing facilities and hot and cold running water). Based on this measure, 12.7 percent of all housing in the Region was substandard in 1970, as compared with 7.4 percent for the United States as a whole. In Central Appalachia, where 34.2 percent of the housing was rated as substandard, the problem was even more acute. Furthermore, much of the Region's housing is overcrowded and in need of repair.

## Revolving Loan Fund

To help meet these needs, Congress in 1967 authorized the Commission (in Section 207 of the Act) to set up a revolving loan fund to stimulate the construction of low- and moderate-income housing. A concept which originated with the Appalachian program and has since become the basis for a national housing program, the fund provides money for what are called "planning loans," i.e., loans to cover specific items that a sponsor must pay for in order to make application for mortgage insurance commitment under Sections 221, 235 or 236 of the National Housing Act. Among these items are land options, market analyses, consultant and processing fees, preliminary architectural and site-engineering fees and construction-loan financing fees. The costs of these items can normally be included in a mortgage, which means that after a construction loan or a permanent insured mortgage has been approved for a project, the planning loan can then be repaid to the ARC revolving fund. The Commission program also provides that repayment of a planning loan may be waived if a nonprofit corporation is not able to obtain financing for its housing project or if the mortgage that is obtained doesn't provide for repayment of the planning loan. From the beginning of the ARC loan program through the end of fiscal 1973, the Commission approved loans of more than $4.4 million to stimulate the construction of approximately 12,017 units of housing.

## Grants for Site Development and Offsite Improvements

Experience with the revolving ARC planning fund showed that many Appalachian communities were still having difficulty in trying to provide housing for low- and moderate-income families. The three major causes of difficulty were: (1) the low incomes of the families to be housed in the projects, (2) the high cost of land development because of the Appalachian topography and (3) the fact that available building sites frequently have no access to community facilities such as sewer and water lines. The net result was that if rents and sale prices were set high enough to cover full development costs, they were so high that the housing was beyond the reach of the people the programs were intended to serve. On the other hand, if rents and prices were set low enough for these people to afford, the economic feasibility—and hence the federal funding—of the project was jeopardized.

To help solve this problem, Congress in 1971 amended Section 207 of the Act to permit the Commission to make grants to nonprofit organizations and public bodies to pay reasonable costs of site development and necessary offsite improvements, including linkages to community sewer and water systems. In a great many cases, these grants will make the difference between building or not building a housing project. By the end of fiscal year 1973, six grants totaling $588,034 had been approved by the Commission.

## Other Assistance

The Commission has also helped states draft the legislation required to permit creation of state housing finance agencies, and has assisted in the actual establishment of these corporations. From the beginning of the ARC housing program until the end of fiscal year 1973, nine Appalachian states had benefited from this assistance.

In addition, the Commission offers the Appalachian states a general program of technical assistance in planning and providing low- and moderate-income housing. Under this program, for example, New York has used ARC grants to fund a study of the effect of zoning regulations and building codes on housing development in several of its Appalachian towns and cities; Tennessee has used ARC technical assistance funds to help plan its state housing corporation. By the end of fiscal year 1973, all 13 Appalachian states had received grants, totaling nearly $900,000, under this program.

Earl Dotter

# RESEARCH AND PLANNING

Both research and planning are vital links in the Commission's efforts to spur development in Appalachia. Section 302 of the Act allows financial support for research from three levels, the local development districts, the states and the Commission itself. This research is directed at a wide spectrum of social and economic problems related to development of the Appalachian Region.

## Local Development District Research

To enable local areas to determine how local needs not covered by current programs might be met, the Commission decided in the spring of 1973 to make LDDs eligible for special demonstration research and development funds under Section 302 of the Act. In order to receive funding under this program, a project must meet four important criteria:

- *It must be innovative, something that has not been done by LDDs in the past.*
- *It must meet a specific and important need in the district where it is to be tried.*
- *It must be multipurpose and/or multijurisdictional; it cannot, even during the testing period, perform only one function for only one county or city.*
- *It must be a project which, if it works, could be continued as one of the activities within the demonstration LDD* AND *which also could be duplicated in LDDs with similar problems elsewhere in the Region.*

Areas of particular interest are community growth and development; conservation and protection of natural resources and environmental improvement; human resources development; economic and industrial development; government finance, administration, management and organization.

The Commission is funding projects up to 100 percent of the total cost for a two-year period.

## State Research

Projects funded under the general heading of state research include projects developed at the state level, LDD level and occasionally at the county or municipal level. These projects analyze problems and propose solutions that help in overcoming adverse economic conditions. The rural mass transit studies described earlier in the transportation section of this report (page 19) are examples of state research.

Another example is the People Mobile project in Chenango County, New York. A travel camper, converted to a mobile referral office, tours Chenango County and links its residents to the estimated 100 public and private service agencies in the county. This referral service on wheels is staffed by Limerick, Inc., a small nonprofit community agency composed of eight professionals and paraprofessionals. Following advance publicity, the mobile unit travels to all communities, fairs, field days and community and church functions. County residents who are unable to provide their own transportation to the van are picked up by paraprofessionals and taken to the mobile unit. There they receive information on housing, social services, food stamps, legal services, workshops, continuing education classes, nutrition, narcotics counseling, occupational and vocational counseling and testing and instructions for filling out forms and applications.

## Commission Research and Planning

The Commission has a continuing interest in assisting the states to strengthen and improve their capacity to plan and design, set priorities for, administer and coordinate public programs, particularly the Appalachian program. Under Section 302 of the Act the Commission explores innovative ideas the states can adopt in developing the Region.

One such idea is the use of a telecommunications satellite. In 1974 teachers in five main educational cooperatives (TARCOG, RESA of Appalachian Maryland, New York Comprehensive Training Program, Clinch Powell Education Cooperative and Dilenowisco Education Cooperative) and ten ancillary multicounty education agencies will be able to take in-service education courses by satellite. The courses will train teachers in elementary reading and career education. The project is being made possible through a proposal submitted by the Appalachian Regional Commission and approved by the National Center for Educational Technology, U.S. Office of Education in December 1972. Through the Applications Technology Satellite-F to be launched in May 1974, the teachers will take a six-week-long summer course beamed simultaneously to each cooperative's earth terminal from a resource and coordination center (RCC), located at the University of Kentucky. The courses will be presented through taped lectures and live presentations from the RCC studio; questions from the teacher groups at the earth terminal sites will be fed back to the RCC studio via telephone connections. Teachers attending the in-service courses will receive graduate credit from local universities or colleges. They will then teach the contents of the courses to other teachers in the educational cooperative.

# LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS SHARE THEIR REVENUE-SHARING EXPERIENCE

In October 1972 Congress passed the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act, which authorized general revenue sharing as a federal financial aid program to state and local governments. During a period of five years from January 1, 1972, through December 31, 1976, the federal government will return $30.2 billion in federal income tax dollars to state and local governments.

Appalachian states and communities received the first revenue-sharing monies in fiscal year 1973. Under the revenue-sharing act state governments are allowed to spend their share of the money for any project valid under state law. All local governments have discretionary power to spend money in broad categories, as well as to make capital expenditures permitted by local government laws. A major limitation on the use of general revenue funds by both states and localities is a prohibition against use for the purpose of matching federal grant-in-aid funds either directly or indirectly. This clearly means that governments cannot use these funds as matching shares, or use them to replace other funds used for an expenditure and thereby release their own funds for matching purposes.

The sharing of federal revenues with state and local governments is the result of President Nixon's determination to shift responsibilities from the federal government to officials selected at the local level. The Commission (federal-state-local) process may be regarded in theory as a working example of delegating to states and local communities the responsibility for making their own decisions. Thus, it was only natural that ARC local development districts, with their past experience in determining what should be done with federal funds on a local level and in promoting areawide cooperation in plans for social and economic development should make themselves available to help local revenue-sharing administrators.

The local development districts found that they could be most helpful by offering technical assistance to communities which requested it. Local development districts sponsored conferences, programs and informal meetings to explain advantages, disadvantages, anticipated expenditures, interpretation of U.S. Treasury guidelines, budget procedures, record keeping, reporting requirements and future planning for revenue sharing. Based on the Appalachian experience, some communities expressed a willingness to experiment, using part of this money in intergovernmental or areawide projects, such as multicounty solid waste programs. This kind of cooperative venture, involving several levels of government, provides an opportunity for elected officials and program specialists to use revenue-sharing funds more effectively.

Christopher Kuhn

# APPENDIX A

## FISCAL YEAR 1973 PROJECTS


| | |
|---|---|
| Alabama | 44 |
| Georgia | 49 |
| Kentucky | 54 |
| Maryland | 58 |
| Mississippi | 62 |
| New York | 66 |
| North Carolina | 70 |
| Ohio | 74 |
| Pennsylvania | 78 |
| South Carolina | 84 |
| Tennessee | 88 |
| Virginia | 92 |
| West Virginia | 98 |

## ALABAMA

ALABAMA
Population (in thousands)

| | |
|---|---|
| **STATE TOTAL** | **3,510.0** |
| **Total of Counties in Appalachia** | **2,182.0** |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bibb | 13.6 |
| Blount | 28.4 |
| Calhoun | 103.2 |
| Chambers | 35.5 |
| Cherokee | 16.9 |
| Chilton | 26.0 |
| Clay | 12.9 |
| Cleburne | 11.3 |
| Colbert | 49.4 |
| Coosa | 10.8 |
| Cullman | 55.7 |
| De Kalb | 44.1 |
| Elmore | 35.2 |
| Etowah | 95.1 |
| Fayette | 15.8 |
| Franklin | 25.2 |
| Jackson | 41.2 |
| Jefferson | 646.3 |
| Lamar | 15.4 |
| Lauderdale | 70.5 |
| Lawrence | 27.4 |
| Limestone | 43.0 |
| Madison | 187.3 |
| Marion | 25.4 |
| Marshall | 55.8 |
| Morgan | 80.7 |
| Pickens | 20.7 |
| Randolph | 18.1 |
| St. Clair | 30.1 |
| Shelby | 41.3 |
| Talladega | 64.6 |
| Tallapoosa | 34.1 |
| Tuscaloosa | 121.4 |
| Walker | 60.8 |
| Winston | 18.6 |

County figures are 1972 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, No. 48.

# ALABAMA

## Section 202 (Child Development)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Early Childhood Education Service Outreach | Jefferson | $ 22,133 | $ 0 | $ 36,913 |
| Comprehensive Child Services Program[1] | Tuscaloosa | 186,094 | 535,971 | 724,465 |
| CECAC Family-Child Dev. Program | Multicounty | 150,321 | 479,686 | 687,926 |
| State Administrative Child Dev. Staff Grant | Multicounty | 91,158 | 0 | 91,939 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$ 449,786** | **$1,815,857** | **$1,541,243** |

## Section 202 (Health)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Muscle Shoals Comprehensive Health Planning | Colbert | $ 53,863 | $ 0 | $ 71,818 |
| Allied Health Education Linkage–Regional Technical Institute[1] | Jefferson | 40,779 | 0 | 54,373 |
| Roosevelt City Area Family Health Center Program[1] | Jefferson | 333,733 | 446,085 | 954,376 |
| Health Care Project[1] | Lawrence | 331,817 | 1,230 | 447,002 |
| Solid Waste Management for Equipment & Operations[2] | Lawrence | 32,976 | 0 | 36,756 |
| Athens-Limestone Hospital[2] | Limestone | 91,193 | 0 | 113,991 |
| Carver School Construction–Mental Retardation Program | Morgan | 64,000 | 0 | 80,000 |
| Areawide Comprehensive Health Planning–Top of Alabama[1] | Multicounty | 67,567 | 0 | 94,133 |
| Comprehensive Alcoholism Services[1] | Multicounty | 133,678 | 0 | 178,238 |
| Dental Health Component Project[1] | Multicounty | 24,075 | 0 | 32,100 |
| East Alabama Health Planning[1] | Multicounty | 60,970 | 0 | 97,090 |
| Medical & Paramedical Student Recruitment Program[1] | Multicounty | 52,856 | 0 | 70,475 |
| Mental Health Program[1] | Multicounty | 224,281 | 0 | 306,651 |
| Mental Health Technology Program–John Calhoun State Technical Jr. College[1] | Multicounty | 105,515 | 0 | 105,723 |
| Rescue for the Retarded[1] | Multicounty | 250,860 | 7,711 | 405,833 |
| Tenn. Valley Rehabilitation Center[1] | Multicounty | 162,804 | 0 | 277,487 |
| Third-Year Medical & Paramedical Student Recruitment Project[1] | Multicounty | 45,100 | 9,500 | 72,800 |
| Tricounty District Health Services[1] | Multicounty | 506,339 | 0 | 697,525 |
| Tricounty Medical Information Service via Telephone Innovations[1] | Multicounty | 29,260 | 0 | 39,378 |
| Tricounty Appalachian Regional Health Planning Council[1] | Multicounty | 160,750 | 0 | 215,070 |
| West Ala. Comprehensive Health Planning[1] | Multicounty | 61,420 | 0 | 91,071 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$2,833,836** | **$ 464,526** | **$4,441,889** |

[1]Continuation: Financial support for the project for an additional year beyond the initial first year grant period.

[2]Increase: Additional ARC funds approved during the budget year.

[3]Overrun: An upward revision of estimated costs of a project after approval under both the basic federal and ARC assistance program, OR a bid overrun (i.e., bids incurred exceed estimated costs) OR a case where actual cost incurred exceeds accepted bids.

[4]Revision: An increase or decrease in local, state or federal costs of a previously approved project.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

## Section 211 (Education)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area Voc. Tech. School | Bibb | $ 250,000 | $106,500 | $ 0 | $ 500,000 |
| Area Voc. Center[3] | Cleburne | 78,736 | 47,084 | 0 | 157,472 |
| Muscle Shoals Tech. Institute | Colbert | 150,000 | 72,000 | 0 | 300,000 |
| George C. Wallace State Trade School[3] | Cullman | 100,000 | 60,000 | 0 | 200,000 |
| Area Voc. Tech. School | Franklin | 250,000 | 140,000 | 0 | 500,000 |
| Jefferson State Jr. College Voc. Training Center | Jefferson | 350,000 | 108,500 | 0 | 700,000 |
| Summer Dev. Program for Maximum Utilization of Voc. Center | Jefferson | 24,546 | 0 | 0 | 49,092 |
| Western Area Voc. Tech. High School | Jefferson | 500,000 | 155,000 | 0 | 1,000,000 |
| Area Voc. Tech. Center | Pickens | 225,000 | 93,000 | 0 | 450,000 |
| N. F. Nunnelley State Tech. Institute Addition | Talladega | 150,000 | 72,000 | 0 | 300,000 |
| Special Numerical Control Equipment | Tuscaloosa | 40,000 | 18,720 | 0 | 80,000 |
| Haleyville Area Voc. Center[3] | Winston | 8,849 | 11,151 | 0 | 50,000 |
| Career Education Program[1] | Multicounty | 238,568 | 0 | 53,750 | 292,318 |
| Career Education Program[4] | Multicounty | 35,343 | 0 | - 35,343 | 0 |
| Industrial Dev. Training Program[1] | Multicounty | 300,000 | 0 | 0 | 400,000 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$2,701,042** | **$883,955** | **$ 18,407** | **$4,578,882** |

## Section 214 (Supplemental)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 214 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Piedmont Water & Sewer Extension | Calhoun | $ 38,480 | $ 0 | $ 104,000 |
| Heflin Area Water System Construction | Cleburne | 315,900 | 0 | 631,800 |
| Golden Springs Sewer Addition | Crenshaw | 133,050 | 478,850 | 887,000 |
| General Hosp. Modernization & Expansion | DeKalb | 225,000 | 750,000 | 2,250,000 |
| Ider Area Water System Improvements | DeKalb | 113,600 | 0 | 142,000 |
| Berry Water Supply Facility | Fayette | 150,000 | 288,500 | 577,000 |
| E. Jefferson Water District Construction | Jefferson | 150,000 | 500,000 | 1,071,400 |
| E. Jefferson Water District[3] | Jefferson | 150,000 | 0 | 536,875 |
| Univ. of Ala. Psychiatric Day Care Center Construction | Jefferson | 132,400 | 200,000 | 662,000 |
| E. Limestone Water System Improvements | Limestone | 179,100 | 298,500 | 597,000 |
| Gurley Sewage Treatment Plant | Madison | 18,190 | 79,620 | 135,293 |
| Water Recreation | Madison | 303,300 | 505,500 | 1,011,000 |
| Bear Creek Water System Expansion | Marion | 50,000 | 37,500 | 218,000 |

Footnotes 1-4. For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 214 (Supplemental), continued

| Project | Counties Served | Section 214 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arab Water Supply System Improvements | Marshall | 439,000 | 0 | 878,000 |
| Chapel Hill High Level Water System | Morgan | 100,000 | 185,200 | 370,400 |
| Area Voc. Center[3] | Randolph | 30,000 | 0 | 100,000 |
| North Area Voc. School | Talladega | 78,665 | 0 | 100,000 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $2,606,685[5] | $3,323,670 | $10,271,768 |

## Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 302 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Birmingham Local Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | $ 75,000 | $ 0 | $ 100,000 |
| Central Alabama Local Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 20,000 | 0 | 26,667 |
| Communications System | Multicounty | 63,658 | 0 | 84,877 |
| East Alabama Local Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 98,364 | 0 | 131,152 |
| Lexington Solid Waste Disposal Program | Multicounty | 64,815 | 0 | 86,420 |
| Multimodel 1974 National Transportation | Multicounty | 50,000 | 75,333 | 142,033 |
| Muscle Shoals Local Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 59,998 | 0 | 79,996 |
| North Central Local Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 55,819 | 0 | 74,425 |
| TARCOG Adult Ed. Program | Multicounty | 33,910 | 0 | 43,710 |
| TARCOG Human Resources Planning Grant | Multicounty | 68,233 | 114,444 | 208,635 |
| TARCOG Veterans Ed. Training & Counseling Program | Multicounty | 15,000 | 0 | 20,000 |
| Top of Ala. Regional Council of Governments | Multicounty | 64,996 | 0 | 86,662 |
| West Ala. Planning Dev. Council | Multicounty | 45,000 | 0 | 60,000 |
| Youth Leadership | Multicounty | 21,202 | 0 | 28,284 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $ 735,995 | $ 189,777 | $1,172,861 |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

[5]An additional $883,955 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC programs. Total 214 funds for the state amounted to $3,490,640.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

GEORGIA

| GEORGIA<br>Population (in thousands) | |
|---|---|
| **STATE TOTAL** | **4,720.0** |
| **Total of Counties in Appalachia** | **865.0** |

| | |
|---|---|
| Banks | 6.6 |
| Barrow | 18.2 |
| Bartow | 35.1 |
| Carroll | 48.6 |
| Catoosa | 29.7 |
| Chattooga | 20.9 |
| Cherokee | 34.3 |
| Dade | 10.8 |
| Dawson | 3.8 |
| Douglas | 33.6 |
| Fannin | 13.9 |
| Floyd | 74.1 |
| Forsyth | 19.2 |
| Franklin | 12.8 |
| Gilmer | 9.3 |
| Gordon | 25.7 |
| Gwinnett | 85.0 |
| Habersham | 21.5 |
| Hall | 62.1 |
| Haralson | 16.7 |
| Heard | 5.6 |
| Jackson | 21.6 |
| Lumpkin | 9.0 |
| Madison | 14.4 |
| Murray | 13.9 |
| Paulding | 19.3 |
| Pickens | 9.7 |
| Polk | 31.0 |
| Rabun | 8.8 |
| Stephens | 20.9 |
| Towns | 4.8 |
| Union | 7.3 |
| Walker | 51.7 |
| White | 7.9 |
| Whitfield | 57.5 |

County figures are 1972 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, No. 37.

p 49 unreproducible photo

# GEORGIA

## Section 202 (Child Development)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Dev. Day Care Services[1] | Chattooga | $ 125,600 | $ 180,000 | $ 336,500 |
| Day Care[1] | Forsyth | 81,248 | 243,754 | 325,002 |
| Day Care Center[1] | Polk | 33,271 | 60,000 | 94,121 |
| District Child Care Project[1] | Stephens | 56,280 | 96,000 | 162,750 |
| Whitfield/Dalton Day Care[1] | Whitfield | 22,557 | 67,670 | 90,227 |
| Child Dev. Technical Assistance Monitor Services[1] | Multicounty | 67,153 | 201,460 | 268,613 |
| Teenage Pregnancy Project | Multicounty | 500,000 | 300,000 | 800,000 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$ 886,109** | **$1,148,884** | **$2,077,213** |

## Section 202 (Health)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sam Howell Memorial Hosp. Emergency Medical Services[1] | Bartow | $ 9,200 | $ 0 | $ 11,500 |
| Community Hosp. Emergency Communications System[1] | Chattooga | 3,388 | 0 | 4,235 |
| Hosp. Communication System | Fannin | 7,643 | 47,680 | 9,554 |
| Hosp. Emergency Medical Services | Floyd | 44,086 | 0 | 55,108 |
| Health Manpower Training & Utilization Inservice Education Program[1] | Floyd | 45,390 | 0 | 46,688 |
| Human Services & Mental Health Technology | Floyd | 72,104 | 0 | 99,043 |
| Hosp. Emergency Communications System | Gordon | 3,388 | 0 | 4,235 |
| Bremen General Hosp. Emergency Medical Services Equipment | Haralson | 4,428 | 0 | 5,536 |
| Bremen General Hosp. Emergency Communication System | Haralson | 3,388 | 0 | 4,235 |
| Health Center[3] | Murray | 24,000 | 0 | 30,000 |
| Pickens General Hosp.[3] | Pickens | 138,024 | 26,510 | 205,670 |
| Rockmart-Aragon Hosp. Emergency Medical Services Equipment | Polk | 23,708 | 0 | 29,635 |
| Allied Health Manpower Program—Dalton Jr. College[1] | Multicounty | 49,205 | 0 | 65,607 |
| Apple Valley Center for Rehabilitation[1] | Multicounty | 105,971 | 0 | 141,162 |
| Cheerhaven School for Mentally Retarded[1] | Multicounty | 56,974 | 0 | 101,364 |
| Dalton Area Community Health Center[1] | Multicounty | 181,656 | 0 | 228,101 |
| Floyd Jr. College Associate Degree Nursing Program | Multicounty | 180,590 | 0 | 240,130 |
| Floyd Jr. College Associate Degree Nursing Program[1] | Multicounty | 178,207 | 0 | 230,989 |
| Ga. Mountains Area Comprehensive Health Planning | Multicounty | 38,408 | 0 | 52,268 |
| Hamilton Memorial Hosp.—Northwest Ga. Newborn Care Center | Multicounty | 105,100 | 0 | 198,054 |
| Health Scholarships for Northwest Ga. Demon. Area[1] | Multicounty | 87,069 | 0 | 109,425 |
| Inservice Education[1] | Multicounty | 41,190 | 5,070 | 46,680 |
| Northwest Ga. Speech & Hearing Clinic[1] | Multicounty | 40,110 | 0 | 56,250 |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 202 (Health), continued

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Planning & Administrative Grant[1] | Multicounty | 91,576 | 0 | 122,101 |
| Solid Waste Disposal Project[1] | Multicounty | 330,457 | 0 | 679,256 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$1,860,860** | **$ 79,260** | **$2,776,835** |

# GEORGIA - TENNESSEE

## Section 202 (Health)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Tenn. Health Planning Council[1] | Multicounty | $ 70,000 | $ 6,000 | $ 154,477 |
| Expansion and Demon. of Speech & Hearing Services[1] | Multicounty | 69,450 | 0 | 107,315 |
| Dental Health Project[1] | Multicounty | 266,667 | 0 | 355,570 |
| Ga.--Tenn. Planning & Administrative Grant[1] | Multicounty | 158,720 | 0 | 211,626 |
| Ga.--Tenn. Regional Solid Waste Equipment Acquisition[2] | Multicounty | 544,800 | 0 | 681,000 |
| Ga.--Tenn. Regional Solid Waste Collection and Disposal System[1] | Multicounty | 126,412 | 0 | 409,012 |
| Ga.--Tenn. Regional Information & Referral Center[1] | Multicounty | 27,871 | 0 | 37,660 |
| Orange Grove Center for Retarded[1] | Multicounty | 170,179 | 308,771 | 887,795 |
| Regional Public Health Services[2] | Multicounty | 57,000 | 0 | 57,000 |
| Regional Public Health Services Program[1] | Multicounty | 300,000 | 0 | 402,847 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$1,791,099** | **$ 314,771** | **$3,304,302** |

## Section 207 (Housing)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 207 Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coosa Valley Housing Development | Multicounty | $ 63,280 | $ 79,100 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$ 63,280** | **$ 79,100** |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

## Section 211 (Education)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lithia Springs Comprehensive High School | Douglas | $ 473,741 | $ 240,000 | $1,098,000 |
| Calhoun High School Voc. Addition | Gordon | 75,000 | 22,500 | 187,500 |
| Comprehensive High School | Hall | 250,000 | 75,000 | 500,000 |
| Lanier Area Voc. Tech. School Expansion | Hall | 202,000 | 120,400 | 500,000 |
| Comprehensive High School[3] | Haralson | 35,000 | 0 | 73,356 |
| Area Voc. Tech. School Additions | Pickens | 187,500 | 56,250 | 375,000 |
| Voc. Building | Pickens | 187,500 | 56,250 | 375,000 |
| Comprehensive High School | Whitfield | 300,000 | 90,000 | 600,000 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$1,710,741** | **$ 660,400** | **$3,708,856** |

## Section 214 (Supplemental)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 214 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Winder-Barrow Airport Improvements | Barrow | $ 148,387 | $ 247,313 | $ 494,626 |
| Comprehensive High School Voc. Tech. Addition | Bartow | 80,000 | 20,000 | 397,000 |
| Water System Project Construction | Catoosa | 56,000 | 215,400 | 519,700 |
| Comprehensive High School Construction[3] | Dade | 79,000 | 43,498 | 153,123 |
| McCaysville Sewer System Construction | Fannin | 300,000 | 0 | 428,938 |
| Coosa Valley Area Voc. Tech. School Expansion | Floyd | 125,000 | 20,000 | 181,250 |
| Rome Sheltered Employment Center Construction | Floyd | 29,467 | 49,111 | 98,222 |
| Commerce Hosp. Improvement | Jackson | 104,124 | 75,000 | 358,898 |
| Commerce Long Term Care Center | Jackson | 184,401 | 158,600 | 627,364 |
| Dahlonega Water Improvement | Lumpkin | 350,000 | 15,289 | 690,578 |
| N. Ga. College Equipment Acquisition | Lumpkin | 9,458 | 15,762 | 31,525 |
| Blairsville Airport Improvement | Union | 12,560 | 21,350 | 42,700 |
| Helen Sewage System Construction | White | 115,467 | 138,610 | 386,077 |
| Sheltered Employment Centers | Whitfield | 29,456 | 49,111 | 98,222 |
| Coosa Valley Child Care Equipment[3] | Multicounty | 88,500 | – 88,500 | 0 |
| Ga. Mountains Child Care Equipment[3] | Multicounty | 63,690 | – 63,690 | 0 |
| Lower Appalachian Child Care Equipment[3] | Multicounty | 82,350 | – 82,350 | 0 |
| N. Ga. Child Care Equipment[3] | Multicounty | 65,460 | – 65,460 | 0 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$1,922,321[5]** | **$ 769,044** | **$4,508,223** |

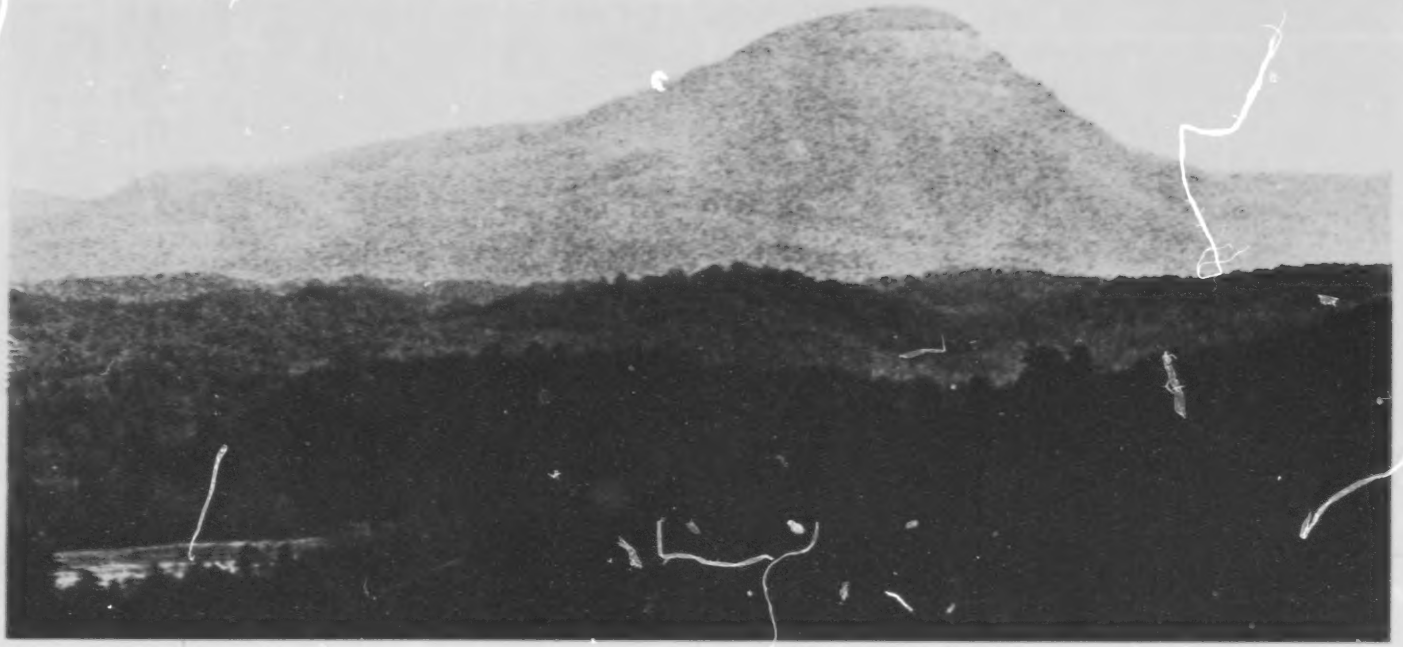
Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

[5]An additional $660,400 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC program. Total 214 funds for the state amounted to $2,582,721.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

## Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 302 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abandoned Auto Program | Multicounty | $ 35,600 | $ 0 | $ 47,448 |
| Atlanta Regional Commission | Multicounty | 38,226 | 0 | 50,968 |
| Chattahoochie–Flint Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 12,489 | 0 | 16,652 |
| Coosa Valley Local Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 70,272 | 0 | 93,696 |
| Georgia Mountains Area Planning & Dev. Commission | Multicounty | 65,000 | 0 | 86,667 |
| Georgia State Management Assistance | Multicounty | 90,000 | 0 | 120,000 |
| Lookout Region Shared Services Center | Multicounty | 50,000 | 0 | 100,000 |
| Lookout Region Shared Services Center | Multicounty | 41,650 | 48,473 | 139,065 |
| North Georgia Local Dev. District | Multicounty | 65,000 | 0 | 86,700 |
| Northeast Georgia Area Planning & Dev. Commission | Multicounty | 54,750 | 0 | 73,000 |
| Region in Change | Multicounty | 19,179 | 0 | 29,178 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $ 542,166 | $ 48,473 | $ 843,374 |



Kenneth Murray

## KENTUCKY

| KENTUCKY<br>Population (in thousands) | |
|---|---|
| **STATE TOTAL** | **3,299.0** |
| **Total of Counties in Appalachia** | **914.0** |
| Adair | 13.7 |
| Bath | 9.6 |
| Bell | 32.0 |
| Boyd | 52.5 |
| Breathitt | 14.5 |
| Carter | 20.8 |
| Casey | 13.1 |
| Clark | 25.2 |
| Clay | 19.4 |
| Clinton | 8.4 |
| Cumberland | 6.5 |
| Elliott | 5.9 |
| Estill | 13.2 |
| Fleming | 11.5 |
| Floyd | 38.6 |
| Garrard | 9.3 |
| Green | 10.3 |
| Greenup | 34.5 |
| Harlan | 39.8 |
| Jackson | 10.1 |
| Johnson | 18.8 |
| Knott | 15.6 |
| Knox | 24.4 |
| Laurel | 28.9 |
| Lawrence | 11.1 |
| Lee | 6.8 |
| Leslie | 12.3 |
| Letcher | 25.0 |
| Lewis | 12.8 |
| Lincoln | 17.1 |
| McCreary | 13.6 |
| Madison | 43.8 |
| Magoffin | 10.6 |
| Martin | 10.1 |
| Menifee | 4.2 |
| Monroe | 12.4 |
| Montgomery | 16.4 |
| Morgan | 10.2 |
| Owsley | 5.2 |
| Perry | 27.1 |
| Pike | 64.8 |
| Powell | 7.7 |
| Pulaski | 37.9 |
| Rockcastle | 12.8 |
| Rowan | 17.9 |
| Russell | 11.3 |
| Wayne | 14.5 |
| Whitley | 26.2 |
| Wolfe | 5.8 |

County figures are 1972 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, No. 35.

# KENTUCKY

## Section 202 (Child Development)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Health Services, Family Planning & Nutrition[1] | Multicounty | $ 250,333 | $ 750,987 | $1,001,320 |
| Ky. Infant & Preschool Coordination Component[1] | Multicounty | 65,000 | 195,000 | 260,000 |
| Ky. Infant & Preschool Project Intake & Service Delivery System[1] | Multicounty | 731,343 | 2,194,028 | 2,925,371 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$1,046,676** | **$3,140,015** | **$4,186,691** |

## Section 202 (Health)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Emergency Ambulance Service | Bell | $ 147,204 | $ 0 | $ 215,489 |
| Regional Solid Waste Disposal System[2] | Bell | 20,845 | 0 | 26,056 |
| Allied Health Occupations Instructional Program[1] | Harlan | 58,494 | 0 | 80,256 |
| Clover Fork Outpatient Medical Program[1] | Harlan | 116,161 | 0 | 276,476 |
| Health Maintenance Organization[1] | Harlan | 632,611 | 0 | 974,455 |
| Appalachian Environmental Health Demon. Project[1] | Multicounty | 146,586 | 0 | 195,448 |
| Appalachian Ky. Technical Assistance for Health Planning & Primary Care | Multicounty | 798,490 | 0 | 897,160 |
| Buckhorn Lake Emergency Ambulance Services[2] | Multicounty | 136,503 | 0 | 201,815 |
| Buckhorn Lake Emergency Ambulance Services[1] | Multicounty | 309,372 | 0 | 499,380 |
| Buffalo Trace Area Health Planning Program[1] | Multicounty | 9,182 | 0 | 24,486 |
| Cumberland River Regional Mental Health & Mental Retardation Program[1] | Multicounty | 355,785 | 1,312,453 | 3,099,888 |
| Fivco Area Comprehensive Health Planning Services[1] | Multicounty | 37,062 | 0 | 49,417 |
| Gateway Area Health Planning Services[1] | Multicounty | 35,210 | 35,200 | 46,947 |
| Health Planning Services–Lake Cumberland Local Dev. Dist.[1] | Multicounty | 35,220 | 0 | 46,920 |
| Health Professions Scholarship Program[1] | Multicounty | 101,908 | 0 | 101,908 |
| Home Health Services Implementation & Operational Support[1] | Multicounty | 213,922 | 0 | 863,922 |
| Lake Cumberland Health Planning Services[1] | Multicounty | 37,241 | 0 | 49,655 |
| Laurel Fork Rural Health Care System[1] | Multicounty | 176,124 | 19,997 | 283,121 |
| Multiphasic Screening Project[1] | Multicounty | 256,734 | 0 | 350,330 |
| Southeast Ky. Regional Health Planning & Administration Grant[1] | Multicounty | 200,000 | 0 | 269,067 |
| Travel Clinic & Training Program for Communicative Disorders[1] | Multicounty | 65,915 | 0 | 71,795 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$3,890,569** | **$1,367,650** | **$8,623,991** |

## Section 211 (Education)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Developmental Disabilities Services Greenhouse | Floyd | $ 33,487 | $ 0 | $ 33,487 | $ 179,152 |
| Russell Area Voc. Ed. Center Construction | Greenup | 400,000 | 240,000 | 0 | 800,000 |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

**KENTUCKY**, continued

Section 211 (Education), continued

| Project | Counties Served | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Russell Area Voc. Ed. Center Equipment | Greenup | 100,000 | 60,000 | 0 | 200,000 |
| Mayo State Voc. Tech. School Equipment | Johnson | 120,000 | 0 | 0 | 150,000 |
| Mayo State Voc. Tech. School Site Acquisition | Johnson | 40,000 | 0 | 0 | 50,000 |
| Mayo State Voc. Tech. School Construction | Johnson | 400,000 | 0 | 0 | 500,000 |
| Placement Program for Students of Voc. Programs | Johnson | 19,106 | 0 | 0 | 19,106 |
| Voc. Tech. School Equipment | Laurel | 100,000 | 60,000 | 0 | 200,000 |
| Voc. Tech. School Addition | Laurel | 500,000 | 300,000 | 0 | 1,000,000 |
| Operations for Six Voc. Ed. Facilities | Multicounty | 421,285 | 0 | 0 | 424,477 |
| Personnel Dev. For Voc. Ed. Administrators | Multicounty | 16,513 | 0 | 0 | 25,000 |
| Placement Program for Grads. of Voc. Programs | Multicounty | 22,072 | 0 | 0 | 22,072 |
| Regional Organization to Provide Educational Services | Multicounty | 22,470 | 0 | 0 | 30,000 |
| Regional Supply-Demand Information System[1] | Multicounty | 137,000 | 0 | 0 | 137,000 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$2,331,933** | **$ 660,000** | **$ 33,487** | **$3,736,807** |

## Section 214 (Supplemental)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 214 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public Library[3] | Bell | $ 6,785 | $ 0 | $ 32,558 |
| Public Library Renovation & Addition[3] | Garrard | 11,296 | 0 | 22,593 |
| Airport Expansion | Greenup | 235,550 | 392,583 | 785,165 |
| Alice Lloyd College Administration & Conference Center[3] | Knott | 194,262 | 0 | 228,001 |
| Sewer System | Lawrence | 133,600 | 0 | 167,000 |
| Public Library[3] | Lewis | 8,524 | 0 | 8,524 |
| Boonesborough Camping Area Expansion | Madison | 204,000 | 340,000 | 680,000 |
| Health Center Addition | McCreary | 26,250 | 25,549 | 109,946 |
| Hosp. Equipment Acquisition[2] | Morgan | 116,481 | 0 | 147,116 |
| Hosp. Equipment[4] | Morgan | 128,976 | 0 | 0 |
| Hazard Hosp. Emergency Services | Perry | 185,632 | 0 | 232,040 |
| Williamson Regional Hosp.[2] | Pike | 192,000 | 0 | 240,000 |
| Hosp. Construction | Wayne | 39,599 | 0 | 39,599 |
| Dale Hollow Camping Area | Multicounty | 184,800 | 308,000 | 616,000 |
| Ky. River Regional Solid Waste Equip.[5] | Multicounty | 71,680 | 0 | 89,975 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$1,739,735[6]** | **$1,066,132** | **$3,398,517** |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

[5]See also Section 302

[6]An additional $660,000 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under other ARC programs. Total 214 funds for the state amounted to $2,399,735.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

## Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 302 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pikeville, Ky., Model City | Pike | $ 613 | $ 0 | $ 613 |
| Big Sandy Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | $ 72,366 | $ 0 | $ 98,120 |
| Bluegrass Area Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 50,042 | 0 | 66,742 |
| Buffalo Trace Area Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 42,000 | 0 | 103,000 |
| Cumberland Valley | Multicounty | 82,000 | 0 | 110,800 |
| Fivco Area Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 74,500 | 0 | 100,986 |
| Gateway Area Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 100,600 | 0 | 135,400 |
| Ky. River Area Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 91,365 | 0 | 132,292 |
| Ky. River Regional Solid Waste[5] | Multicounty | 163,425 | 0 | 269,412 |
| Ky. River Youth Dev. Program | Multicounty | 31,217 | 0 | 41,622 |
| Ky. State Management Proposal | Multicounty | 79,500 | 0 | 106,000 |
| Lake Cumberland Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 74,150 | 0 | 99,350 |
| Rural Transportation Services Feasibility Study | Multicounty | 20,700 | 0 | 27,631 |
| Sanctified Hill Relocation Housing Program | Multicounty | 80,000 | 0 | 80,000 |
| Youth Dev. Summer Theater Project | Multicounty | 4,200 | 2,435 | 14,515 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$ 966,678** | **$ 2,435** | **$1,386,483** |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

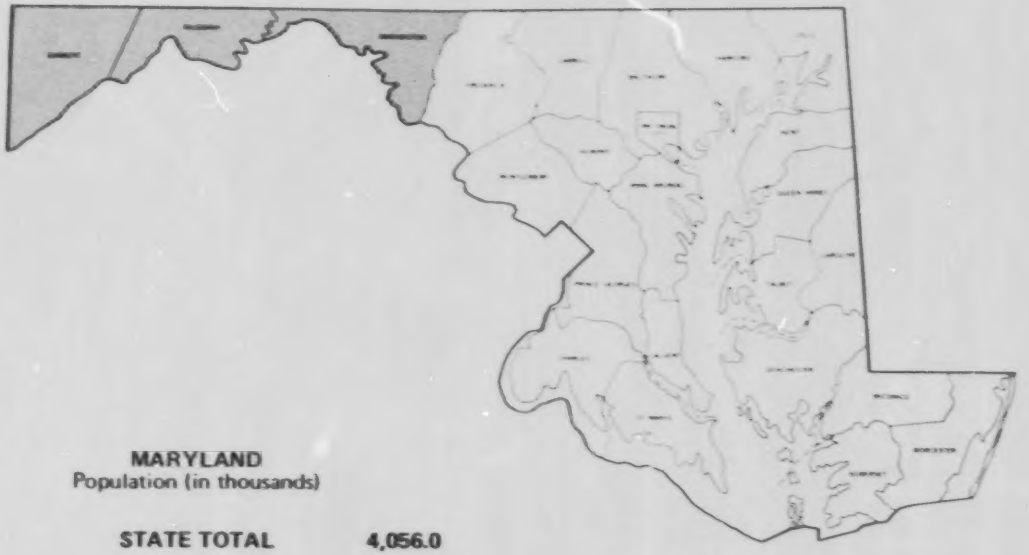
[5]See also Section 214.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Earl Dotter

Kenneth Murray

## MARYLAND



**MARYLAND**
Population (in thousands)

| | |
|---|---|
| **STATE TOTAL** | **4,056.0** |
| **Total of Counties in Appalachia** | **213.2** |
| Allegany | 83.2 |
| Garrett | 24.1 |
| Washington | 105.9 |

Since 1972 population estimates for nonmetropolitan counties were not available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census for Maryland at date of publication, provisional county estimates rounded to the nearest hundred compatible with U.S. Bureau of the Census state totals were prepared by Dr. Jerome Pickard of the ARC staff.

# MARYLAND

## Section 202 (Child Development)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Comprehensive Child Dev. Program[2] | Multicounty | $ 79,479 | $ 112,425 | $ 209,904 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$ 79,479** | **$ 112,425** | **$ 209,904** |

## Section 202 (Health)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcoholism Rehabilitation Center | Allegany | $ 46,583 | $ 0 | $ 93,318 |
| Dental Assisting Program--Allegany Community College[1] | Allegany | 38,387 | 0 | 45,594 |
| Family Counseling Project[1] | Allegany | 23,414 | 0 | 31,768 |
| Memorial Hosp. Home Health Aide Program | Allegany | 38,906 | 5,000 | 53,462 |
| Preventive Dental Health Services for School Children | Allegany | 28,773 | 0 | 39,029 |
| Secondary School Health Aides Program[1] | Allegany | 56,219 | 0 | 108,523 |
| Secondary School Health Aides Program[2] | Allegany | 12,427 | 0 | 13,031 |
| Grantsville Area Health Center Construction | Garrett | 136,000 | 0 | 170,000 |
| Grantsville Health Center | Garrett | 42,750 | 0 | 76,297 |
| Health Officer Program[1] | Garrett | 15,136 | 0 | 30,272 |
| Rescue Vehicles | Garrett | 26,744 | 0 | 33,430 |
| Secondary School Health Aides[1] | Garrett | 8,100 | 0 | 16,623 |
| Health Department Construction & Expansion | Washington | 680,704 | 0 | 860,704 |
| X-Ray Service for the Homebound | Washington | 3,650 | 0 | 5,250 |
| Comprehensive Health Planning & Administrative Grant[1] | Multicounty | 150,606 | 0 | 200,862 |
| Comprehensive Regional Nutritional Health Services[1] | Multicounty | 78,517 | 0 | 92,655 |
| Pediatric Residency Program[1] | Multicounty | 62,318 | 0 | 62,318 |
| Regional Occupational Therapy Program | Multicounty | 49,696 | 0 | 50,076 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$1,498,930** | **$ 5,000** | **$1,983,212** |

## Section 211 (Education)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 211 Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coordinating Voc. Guidance Counselor | Allegany | $ 13,798 | $ 13,853 |
| Counseling & Career Planning | Allegany | 75,474 | 75,774 |
| Regional Education Service Agency Instruct Training for Counselors & Principals | Allegany | 22,680 | 22,680 |
| Regional Education Service Agency Unified Pupil Testing Demon. | Allegany | 12,496 | 28,800 |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

**MARYLAND**, continued

## Section 211 (Education), continued

| Project | Counties Served | Section 211 Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Voc. Cluster Exploration Lab. | Allegany | 53,648 | 53,648 |
| Voc. Resource Center[3] | Allegany | 43,500 | 87,000 |
| Work Experience Coordinator-Counselor | Allegany | 12,300 | 12,300 |
| Career Voc. Clusters Lab. | Garrett | 24,700 | 24,700 |
| Improved Voc. Guidance Services | Garrett | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Supervised Student Learning | Garrett | 18,600 | 18,600 |
| Voc. Ed. Programs Improvement | Garrett | 47,000 | 47,000 |
| Voc. Guidance Counselor | Garrett | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Dev. of Career Programs | Washington | 13,400 | 13,400 |
| Career Education Dev. Demon. Project | Multicounty | 302,680 | 310,000 |
| Regional Education Service Agency | Multicounty | 136,374 | 136,374 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $ 811,649 | $ 879,129 |

## Section 214 (Supplemental)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 214 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bedford Road Sanitary District Addition | Allegany | $ 125,000 | $ 0 | $ 250,000 |
| Bowling Green Sewage Treatment Plant Addition | Allegany | 13,830 | 207,450 | 276,600 |
| Cresaptown Sewage Treatment Plant Addition | Allegany | 14,990 | 224,850 | 299,800 |
| Cumberland Sewage Treatment Plant[2] | Allegany | 344,470 | 0 | 2,590,000 |
| LaVale Branch Library Construction | Allegany | 154,170 | 63,147 | 370,690 |
| Friendsville Sewage Collection Facility | Garrett | 373,000 | 0 | 466,000 |
| Friendsville Sewage Treatment Facility | Garrett | 31,000 | 470,250 | 627,000 |
| Friendsville Water Supply Facility | Garrett | 720,000 | 0 | 900,000 |
| Air Traffic Control Tower | Washington | 7,620 | 12,700 | 25,400 |
| Clear Spring Sewer System Construction | Washington | 259,600 | 0 | 519,200 |
| Clear Spring Sewer System Construction | Washington | 26,910 | 403,650 | 538,200 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $2,670,590 | $1,382,847 | $6,862,890 |

## Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 302 Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Program Design for Flood Recovery | Multicounty | $ 50,000 | $ 225,882 |
| Regional Education Service Agency | Multicounty | 15,494 | 56,032 |
| State Management Assistance Program | Multicounty | 51,917 | 51,917 |
| Tricounty Council of Western Md., Inc. | Multicounty | 86,000 | 132,886 |
| Tricounty Council of Western Md., Inc.[2] | Multicounty | 11,370 | 11,370 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $ 214,781 | $ 478,087 |

Footnotes 1-4. For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.



Jan Paul

MISSISSIPPI

**MISSISSIPPI**
Population (in thousands)

| | |
|---|---|
| **STATE TOTAL** | **2,263.0** |
| **Total of Counties in Appalachia** | **428.0** |
| Alcorn | 27.0 |
| Benton | 7.2 |
| Chickasaw | 16.6 |
| Choctaw | 8.4 |
| Clay | 19.6 |
| Itawamba | 16.7 |
| Kemper | 10.2 |
| Lee | 49.0 |
| Lowndes | 52.2 |
| Marshall | 25.0 |
| Monroe | 34.2 |
| Noxubee | 14.1 |
| Oktibbeha | 28.4 |
| Pontotoc | 17.3 |
| Prentiss | 21.1 |
| Tippah | 16.7 |
| Tishomingo | 14.9 |
| Union | 20.3 |
| Webster | 10.4 |
| Winston | 18.7 |

Since 1972 population estimates for nonmetropolitan counties were not available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census for Mississippi at date of publication, provisional county estimates rounded to the nearest hundred compatible with U.S. Bureau of the Census state totals were prepared by Dr. Jerome Pickard of the ARC staff.



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# MISSISSIPPI

## Section 202 (Child Development)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Early Childhood Program | Benton | $ 90,000 | $ 8,352 | $ 98,352 |
| Family Day Care Program | Choctaw | 63,608 | 0 | 79,208 |
| Day Care Center | Clay | 25,791 | 77,374 | 103,165 |
| Preschool for Developmentally Delayed | Clay | 32,637 | 10,385 | 55,022 |
| Child Dev. Council | Itawamba | 85,732 | 8,226 | 93,958 |
| Family Education | Kemper | 76,141 | 0 | 76,141 |
| Child Dev.—Lift, Inc. | Lee | 119,427 | 0 | 121,209 |
| Palmetto Day Care | Lee | 18,442 | 55,326 | 73,768 |
| Community Industrial Day Care | Lowndes | 84,000 | 0 | 84,000 |
| Head Start | Lowndes | 44,392 | 9,520 | 54,392 |
| Institute of Community Services Home Start | Marshall | 86,249 | 0 | 86,381 |
| Child Dev. Program | Monroe | 82,809 | 8,352 | 101,361 |
| Home Reach Program | Union | 74,569 | 0 | 74,569 |
| Choctaw Indian Family Education | Multicounty | 40,672 | 0 | 40,672 |
| Combined Community Child Dev. Services | Multicounty | 217,166 | 21,711 | 241,711 |
| Northeast Miss. Child Dev. Program | Multicounty | 129,951 | 0 | 129,951 |
| Okolona Day Care Center | Multicounty | 50,000 | 7,092 | 102,092 |
| State Technical Assistance Training & Coordination | Multicounty | 235,379 | 0 | 235,379 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$1,556,965** | **$ 206,338** | **$1,851,331** |

## Section 202 (Health)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hosp. Expansion | Itawamba | $ 497,880 | $ 0 | $ 622,350 |
| Expansion & Renovation—North Miss. Medical Center | Lee | 248,582 | 0 | 600,000 |
| Mental Health Services for School Age Children | Monroe | 50,000 | 0 | 50,000 |
| Solid Waste Collection & Disposal | Monroe | 204,440 | 0 | 307,750 |
| Community Hosp. Expansion | Pontotoc | 240,000 | 0 | 300,000 |
| Artificial Kidney Center Project | Multicounty | 83,204 | 0 | 135,929 |
| Community Mental Health Complex Satellite Centers | Multicounty | 57,509 | 23,237 | 94,773 |
| Comprehensive District Planning for the Aging | Multicounty | 15,000 | 0 | 20,000 |
| Dental Restorative Demon. & Research Project | Multicounty | 252,205 | 0 | 264,577 |
| Expansion of Services & Staff of Regional Child Dev. Clinic | Multicounty | 35,776 | 0 | 37,776 |
| Expansion of Staff—Regional Rehabilitation Center, Tupelo | Multicounty | 36,592 | 12,550 | 185,213 |
| General Food & Nutrition Program[1] | Multicounty | 108,518 | 0 | 110,918 |
| Gilmore Memorial Hosp. Intensive Newborn Care Center | Multicounty | 120,000 | 0 | 150,000 |
| Lions Hearing Conservation Program | Multicounty | 69,431 | 0 | 73,869 |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

**MISSISSIPPI**, continued

Section 202 (Health), continued

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| McDougal Regional Evaluation & Training Center[1] | Multicounty | 141,297 | 0 | 141,297 |
| Planning & Administrative Grant[1] | Multicounty | 118,431 | 0 | 157,909 |
| Primary Care Program | Multicounty | 206,350 | 25,000 | 249,336 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$2,485,215** | **$ 60,787** | **$3,501,697** |

## Section 211 (Education)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Okolona Voc. Tech. Center Construction | Chickasaw | $ 259,300 | $140,700 | $ 0 | $ 500,000 |
| Voc. Tech. School Construction | Itawamba | 293,923 | 177,297 | 0 | 589,025 |
| E. Miss. Jr. College Voc. Tech. Complex[3] | Kemper | 46,038 | 0 | 0 | 57,275 |
| Golden Triangle Voc. Tech. Center Expansion | Lowndes | 361,710 | 0 | 0 | 450,000 |
| Voc. Center[3] | Lowndes | 16,335 | 0 | 490 | 21,031 |
| N. E. Miss. Jr. College[3] | Prentiss | 36,863 | 0 | 0 | 46,768 |
| Voc. Tech. Center Construction | Webster | 276,210 | 163,790 | 0 | 550,000 |
| N. E. Miss. Career Opportunities Program | Multicounty | 135,000 | 0 | 0 | 175,483 |
| Three Rivers Education Coop. | Multicounty | 192,580 | 0 | 0 | 271,750 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$1,617,959** | **$481,787** | **$ 490** | **$2,661,332** |

## Section 214 (Supplemental)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 214 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Airport Improvements | Alcorn | $ 23,742 | $ 39,570 | $ 79,140 |
| Corinth Water System Improvement | Alcorn | 159,900 | 266,500 | 533,000 |
| Houston Voc. Tech. Education Center[3] | Chickasaw | 6,229 | 11,237 | 21,833 |
| Okolona Hosp.[3] | Chickasaw | 29,207 | 30,000 | 159,137 |
| West Point Area Voc. Tech. Center[3] | Clay | 24,736 | 40,930 | 82,454 |
| West Point Water & Sewer Improvements | Clay | 222,800 | 396,200 | 792,400 |
| Instructional Scientific Equipment | Kemper | 3,120 | 5,200 | 10,400 |
| Guntown Waste Water Facilities | Lee | 199,600 | 10,000 | 288,000 |
| Golden Triangle Regional Airport Safety Equipment | Lowndes | 4,710 | 8,525 | 17,050 |
| Fine Arts Communications Center--Rust College[3] | Marshall | 118,556 | 0 | 395,188 |
| Holly Springs Airport Lighting System | Marshall | 11,356 | 18,927 | 37,854 |
| Holly Springs Tech. Training Center[3] | Marshall | 8,710 | 18,490 | 34,000 |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 214 (Supplemental), continued

| Project | Counties Served | Section 214 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gilmore Hosp. Expansion[3] | Monroe | 30,131 | 0 | 132,131 |
| Area Voc. Tech. Center[3] | Noxubee | 26,197 | 51,874 | 97,691 |
| Baldwyn Sewer Extension | Prentiss | 149,970 | 250,025 | 500,050 |
| Booneville-Baldwyn Airport Improvements | Prentiss | 52,404 | 87,340 | 174,680 |
| Booneville-Baldwyn Airport Improvements[3] | Prentiss | 13,896 | 23,160 | 46,320 |
| Tippah Lake Recreation Area[3] | Tippah | 30,313 | 54,129 | 108,258 |
| Voc. Tech. Training Center Construction | Tippah | 165,880 | 274,120 | 550,000 |
| Burnsville Water & Sewer Project | Tishomingo | 253,580 | 4,000 | 400,000 |
| Health Center Addition | Tishomingo | 2,216 | 2,692 | 7,385 |
| Iuka Sewer Improvements[3] | Tishomingo | 14,400 | 0 | 48,000 |
| New Albany Water & Sewer[3] | Union | 44,950 | 0 | 15,000 |
| New Albany Water & Sewer[3] | Union | 169,962 | 0 | 212,452 |
| Mackey's Creek Game Management Project | Multicounty | 86,860 | 144,766 | 289,532 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $1,853,425[5] | $1,737,685 | $5,031,955 |

## Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

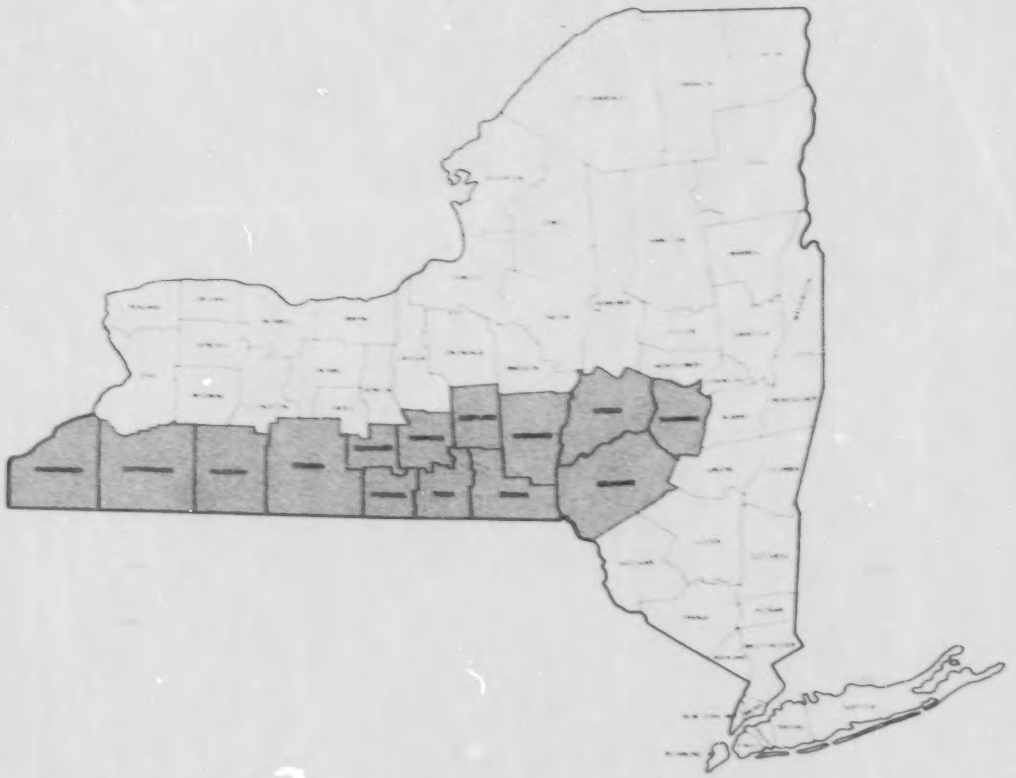
| Project | Counties Served | Section 302 Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Feasibility Study for Leisurama | Chickasaw | $ 11,250 | $ 15,000 |
| Land Use Study | Pontotoc | 40,000 | 53,292 |
| East Central Planning & Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 4,000 | 5,334 |
| Golden Triangle Planning & Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 65,325 | 87,774 |
| Northeast Miss. Planning & Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 65,325 | 87,110 |
| Three Rivers Ed. Cooperative | Multicounty | 102,780 | 117,955 |
| Three Rivers Planning & Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 65,325 | 87,088 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $ 354,005 | $ 453,553 |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

[5]An additional $481,787 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC programs. Total 214 funds for the state amounted to $2,335,212.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

NEW YORK



**NEW YORK**

Population (in thousands)

| | |
|---|---|
| **STATE TOTAL** | **18,366.0** |
| **Total of counties in Appalachia** | **1,074.6** |
| Allegany | 48.1 |
| Broome | 220.9 |
| Cattaraugus | 84.0 |
| Chautauqua | 149.4 |
| Chemung | 101.8 |
| Chenango | 47.2 |
| Cortland | 46.9 |
| Delaware | 46.1 |
| Otsego | 57.6 |
| Schoharie | 27.0 |
| Schuyler | 17.1 |
| Steuben | 101.2 |
| Tioga | 48.2 |
| Tompkins | 79.1 |

Since 1972 population estimates for nonmetropolitan counties were not available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census for New York at date of publication, provisional county estimates rounded to the nearest hundred compatible with U.S. Bureau of the Census state totals were prepared by Dr. Jerome Pickard of the ARC staff.

# NEW YORK

## Section 202 (Child Development)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural Education for Preschool[4] | Broome | $ 142,526 | $ – 142,526 | $ 0 |
| Susquehanna School Expansion | Broome | 30,880 | 0 | 57,598 |
| Dunkirk Headstart Expansion[4] | Chautauqua | 11,821 | – 11,821 | 0 |
| Westfield Day Care & Rural Child Dev. Center[4] | Chautauqua | 31,463 | – 31,463 | 0 |
| Elmira Child & Family Service Verbal Interaction[4] | Chemung | 13,073 | – 13,073 | 0 |
| Elmira Neighborhood House First Step[4] | Chemung | 5,876 | – 5,876 | 0 |
| Rural Child Dev. Centers[1] | Chemung | 247,353 | 0 | 247,572 |
| Trainable Mentally Retarded Children in Speech & Language[4] | Chemung | 3,964 | – 3,964 | 0 |
| Child Dev. Centers[4] | Chenango | 103,908 | – 103,908 | 0 |
| Comprehensive Day Care Services[4] | Cortland | 35,539 | – 35,539 | 0 |
| Dev. of Comprehensive Day Care Services | Cortland | 79,927 | 35,539 | 140,177 |
| Child Health Clinics | Delaware | 68,190 | 0 | 69,792 |
| Parents of Age 3-5 Children Training Program[4] | Schoharie | 23,238 | – 28,238 | 3,600 |
| Comprehensive Visual Care Program[4] | Schuyler | 1,387 | – 1,387 | 0 |
| Early Childhood Education Program[1] | Schuyler | 19,967 | 0 | 27,886 |
| Expansion of Day Care Services[1] | Schuyler | 83,517 | 0 | 83,817 |
| Preschool Transportation Project[4] | Schuyler | 19,469 | – 19,469 | 0 |
| Child Health Services Program[1] | Steuben | 50,033 | 0 | 52,913 |
| Teenage Parents Comprehensive Program | Steuben | 24,199 | – 24,199 | 0 |
| Full-Year Head Start Program[4] | Tioga | 9,404 | – 15,904 | 0 |
| Day Care Service[4] | Tompkins | 66,301 | – 66,301 | 0 |
| Appalachian Child Dev. Evaluation & Monitoring[1] | Multicounty | 111,176 | 0 | 111,176 |
| Child-Based Information System[1] | Multicounty | 29,650 | 0 | 29,650 |
| Comprehensive Interdisciplinary Dev. Services[2] | Multicounty | 42,184 | 0 | 42,184 |
| Comprehensive Interdisciplinary Dev. Services | Multicounty | 291,630 | 0 | 291,950 |
| Early Childhood Education[4] | Multicounty | 37,902 | – 37,902 | 66,801 |
| Pediatric Nurse Practitioner Training Program[1] | Multicounty | 53,041 | 350 | 56,054 |
| Program Design & Modification Monitoring Unit | Multicounty | 152,789 | 0 | 153,155 |
| Project Reach–Child Dev. Center | Multicounty | 57,434 | 0 | 70,113 |
| Southern Tier Central Learning Disability Center & Preschool[1] | Multicounty | 66,118 | 0 | 66,186 |
| Speech & Hearing Evaluation Program[4] | Multicounty | 35,722 | – 35,722 | 0 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$1,954,681** | **$ –541,403** | **$1,563,424** |

## Section 202 (Health)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whitney Point Primary Care Netwrok | Broome | $ 101,958 | $ 209,745 |
| Memorial Hosp. Family Practice Outpatient Outreach | Chenango | 98,655 | 301,423 |
| Health Care Services–Expansion of Existing Services | Cortland | 14,570 | 27,374 |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Christopher Kuhn

Christopher Kuhn

**NEW YORK**, continued

Section 202 (Health), continued

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Primary Health Care Center | Schuyler | 233,675 | 532,675 |
| Primary Health Care Team | Steuben | 75,604 | 126,618 |
| Rural Health Proposal | Tompkins | 211,198 | 359,095 |
| Allied Health Manpower Physician Task Delegation Evaluation | Multicounty | 16,113 | 23,174 |
| Primary Care Evaluation & Monitoring Program | Multicounty | 216,317 | 216,317 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$ 968,090** | **$1,796,421** |

## Section 207 (Housing)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 207 Funds | Other Federal Funds |
|---|---|---|---|
| Parkway Elderly Housing | Steuben | $ 79,312 | $ 99,140 |
| Stewart Park Site Development | Steuben | 101,450 | 101,450 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$ 180,762** | **$ 200,590** |

## Section 211 (Education)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 211 Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Career-Oriented Human Potential Center | Chautauqua | $ 44,117 | $ 44,317 |
| N. Y. State University Agricultural & Tech. College Equipment Acquisition | Delaware | 48,100 | 48,100 |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 211 (Education), continued

| Project | Counties Served | Section 211 Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Audio-Visual Tutorial Demon. Secretarial Lab. | Multicounty | 36,097 | 45,238 |
| Tricounty Regional Information, Counseling & Placement | Multicounty | 198,999 | 199,729 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $ 327,313 | $ 337,384 |

## Section 214 (Supplemental)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 214 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mental Retardation Center[3] | Broome | $ 42,456 | $ 0 | $ 182,217 |
| Iroquois Sewage Collection Facility | Cattaraugus | 12,500 | 0 | 165,000 |
| Iroquois Sewage Treatment Facility | Cattaraugus | 712,500 | 0 | 1,08[illegible] |
| Second Stage Dev. of ETV | Chautauqua | 235,520 | 0 | 294,[illegible] |
| Women's Christian Association Hosp. Improvements | Chautauqua | 250,000 | 350,000 | 6,689,000 |
| Airport Expansion | Chemung | 200,432 | 749,000 | 1,498,000 |
| Multiservice Center | Chemung | 252,242 | 500,000 | 2,522,427 |
| Hosp. Outpatient Dept. | Chenango | 34,000 | 70,000 | 150,000 |
| Appalachian Telecommunications Network Extension Equipment | Steuben | 289,369 | 0 | 361,712 |
| Corning Public Library | Steuben | 500,000 | 0 | 2,312,000 |
| Airport Safety Improvements | Tompkins | 40,309 | 212,150 | 424,300 |
| Appalachian Telecommunications Network Extension Equipment | Multicounty | 415,159 | 0 | 518,947 |
| Appalachian Telecommunications Network Extension Equipment | Multicounty | 289,369 | 0 | 361,712 |
| Appalachian Telecommunications Network Extension Equipment | Multicounty | 289,369 | 0 | 361,712 |
| BOCES Communication Improvement | Multicounty | 64,800 | 0 | 81,000 |
| Dev. of Regional Link in Appalachian Telecommunications | Multicounty | 258,440 | 0 | 323,050 |
| Southern Tier ETV Association | Multicounty | 19,040 | 285,593 | 380,791 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $3,905,505 | $2,166,743 | $17,686,268 |

## Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 302 Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| People Mobile Project | Chenango | $ 87,192 | $ 116,083 |
| Appalachian N. Y. New Town Planned Unit Dev. | Multicounty | 101,000 | 126,837 |
| Comprehensive Teacher Training Program | Multicounty | 42,229 | 56,597 |
| Overall Program Design—Agnes Recovery | Multicounty | 350,000 | 350,000 |
| Potato Chip Processing Feasibility Study | Multicounty | 18,060 | 24,080 |
| Southern Tier Central Local Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 45,750 | 61,000 |
| Southern Tier East Local Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 54,053 | 87,500 |
| Southern Tier West Regional Local Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 22,917 | 30,556 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $ 721,201 | $ 852,653 |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

## NORTH CAROLINA

**NORTH CAROLINA**
Population (in thousands)

| | |
|---|---|
| **STATE TOTAL** | **5,214.0** |
| **Total of counties in Appalchia** | **1,068.0** |
| Alexander | 20.5 |
| Alleghany | 8.2 |
| Ashe | 19.8 |
| Avery | 13.1 |
| Buncombe | 146.7 |
| Burke | 61.7 |
| Caldwell | 57.1 |
| Cherokee | 16.5 |
| Clay | 5.3 |
| Davie | 19.2 |
| Forsyth | 220.4 |
| Graham | 6.2 |
| Haywood | 42.9 |
| Henderson | 44.0 |
| Jackson | 22.2 |
| McDowell | 31.1 |
| Macon | 16.9 |
| Madison | 15.9 |
| Mitchell | 13.5 |
| Polk | 12.0 |
| Rutherford | 49.1 |
| Stokes | 25.4 |
| Surry | 53.2 |
| Swain | 9.3 |
| Transylvania | 19.8 |
| Watauga | 24.4 |
| Wilkes | 51.9 |
| Yadkin | 25.9 |
| Yancey | 13.2 |

County figures are 1972 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, No. 44.

# NORTH CAROLINA

## Section 202 (Child Development)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Dev. Program[1] | Multicounty | $1,125,000 | $2,015,992 | $3,143,046 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$1,125,000** | **$2,015,992** | **$3,143,046** |

## Section 202 (Health)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Farmington Nurse Practitioner Clinic[1] | Davie | $ 78,103 | $ 0 | $ 120,003 |
| Emergency Medical Services | Polk | 34,700 | 19,650 | 75,200 |
| Solid Waste Disposal Plan | Rutherford | 239,154 | 0 | 326,598 |
| Primary Care Team & Model Family Practice Program | Yancey | 81,890 | 0 | 90,395 |
| Appalachian Health Careers Program | Multicounty | 22,649 | 0 | 22,649 |
| Bringing It All Back Home | Multicounty | 162,355 | 168,717 | 401,456 |
| Caldwell Community College Health Manpower Education Program[1] | Multicounty | 108,821 | 0 | 181,281 |
| Education for Health Care Management[1] | Multicounty | 53,248 | 0 | 83,278 |
| Expansion and Development of Home Health Services[1] | Multicounty | 119,382 | 0 | 163,573 |
| Health Planner/Coordinator | Multicounty | 18,489 | 0 | 24,652 |
| Home Health Care Services[1] | Multicounty | 63,371 | 0 | 157,659 |
| Hot Springs Health Program[1] | Multicounty | 221,694 | 6,400 | 301,294 |
| Information & Referral Service | Multicounty | 59,005 | 0 | 60,105 |
| Living Expenses for Physicians' Assistant Trainees | Multicounty | 8,940 | 0 | 8,940 |
| Mountain Ramparts Health Planning[1] | Multicounty | 24,086 | 68,340 | 163,505 |
| Planning & Administrative Grant[1] | Multicounty | 200,000 | 0 | 284,717 |
| Preventive Dentistry–Dental Education[1] | Multicounty | 128,998 | 0 | 155,928 |
| Primary Psychiatric Care Through Family Physicians | Multicounty | 47,762 | 0 | 57,705 |
| Solid Waste Program Construction & Equipment | Multicounty | 139,752 | 0 | 174,690 |
| Solid Waste Program Equipment | Multicounty | 29,664 | 0 | 37,105 |
| Solid Waste Program–Region D[1] | Multicounty | 104,620 | 0 | 233,100 |
| Unifour Dental Disease Prevention Program | Multicounty | 32,530 | 0 | 90,605 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$1,979,213** | **$ 263,107** | **$3,214,887** |

## Section 207 (Housing)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 207 Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Authority–Region A | Multicounty | $ 85,304 | $ 106,630 |
| Housing Authority–Region B | Multicounty | 56,344 | 70,430 |
| Housing Authority–Region C | Multicounty | 84,088 | 105,110 |
| Housing Authority–Region D | Multicounty | 84,096 | 105,120 |
| Housing Authority–Region E | Multicounty | 127,000 | 158,750 |
| Housing Site Development | Multicounty | 192,122 | 192,122 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$ 628,954** | **$ 738,162** |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

## Section 211 (Education)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Voc. Ed. Facilities | Davie | $ 175,000 | $ 105,000 | $ 0 | $ 350,000 |
| Career Ed. Center Program | Forsyth | 47,174 | | | 94,349 |
| Voc. Ed. Facility | Graham | 180,000 | 108,000 | 0 | 360,000 |
| Mayland Tech. Institute Building | Mitchell | 375,000 | 375,000 | 250,000 | 1,250,000 |
| High School Voc. Ed. Facility | Stokes | 140,000 | 180,000 | 0 | 600,000 |
| Community College Occupational-Technical Facility | Surry | 370,000 | 16,000 | 0 | 740,000 |
| Voc. Ed. Facility | Swain | 180,000 | 108,000 | 0 | 360,000 |
| Voc. Ed. Facility | Yadkin | 160,000 | 96,000 | 0 | 320,000 |
| Tricounty Tech. Institute Improvements | Multicounty | 100,000 | 75,000 | 25,000 | 250,000 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$1,727,174** | **$1,063,000** | **$ 275,000** | **$4,324,349** |

## Section 214 (Supplemental)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 214 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crossnore Water System | Avery | $ 30,000 | $ 45,000 | $ 180,000 |
| College Physical Ed. Building | Avery | 125,000 | – 125,000 | 0 |
| Sheltered Workshop--Asheville Orthopedic Hosp. | Buncombe | 57,000 | 183,000 | 300,000 |
| Hudson Sewer System | Caldwell | 250,000 | 30,000 | 1,686,000 |
| Solid Waste Disposal System | Cherokee | 35,100 | 23,400 | 117,000 |
| Library Materials--Winston-Salem State Univ. | Forsyth | 15,658 | 5,000 | 52,194 |
| Solid Waste Disposal Program | Graham | 42,500 | 0 | 85,000 |
| Maggie Valley Sanitary District | Haywood | 150,000 | 130,000 | 1,326,200 |
| Airport Construction | Jackson | 411,900 | 686,500 | 1,373,000 |
| Solid Waste Disposal System | Macon | 24,000 | 16,000 | 80,000 |
| Tryon Water System Improvements | Polk | 300,000 | 0 | 865,950 |
| Pilot Mountain Water System[3] | Surry | 11,800 | 10,000 | 55,600 |
| **Total FY 1973** | | **$1,452,958**[5] | **$1,003,900** | **$6,120,644** |

Footnotes 1-4. For explanation, see page 45.

[5]An additional $1,063,000 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC programs. Total 214 funds for the state amounted to $2,515,958.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

## Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 302 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alexander-Burke-Caldwell Economic Dev. Commission | Multicounty | $ 24,230 | $ 0 | $ 34,050 |
| Appalachian Youth Dev. | Multicounty | 25,052 | 0 | 31,160 |
| Blue Ridge Planning & Dev. Commission | Multicounty | 40,219 | 0 | 53,627 |
| Isothermal Planning & Dev. Commission | Multicounty | 56,259 | 0 | 76,952 |
| Mountain Scenic Planning & Economic Dev. Commission | Multicounty | 45,798 | 0 | 61,064 |
| Northwest Economic Dev. Commission | Multicounty | 47,316 | 0 | 63,088 |
| Northwest N. C. Local Dev. Dist.[2] | Multicounty | 7,395 | 0 | 9,859 |
| Northwest Regional Ed. Center | Multicounty | 32,540 | 90,114 | 250,313 |
| Ombudsman Program | Multicounty | 30,575 | 0 | 91,725 |
| Plan for Local Government Financial Administration Training | Multicounty | 52,400 | 0 | 70,000 |
| Region B. Planning & Economic Dev. Commission | Multicounty | 55,720 | 0 | 74,295 |
| Southwestern Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 53,739 | 0 | 71,652 |
| Water Quality Study | Multicounty | 27,827 | 0 | 77,827 |
| Western Regional Ed. Center | Multicounty | 32,540 | 0 | 181,203 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $ 531,610 | $ 90,114 | $1,146,815 |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Asheville Chamber of Commerce

OHIO

OHIO

Population (in thousands)

| | |
|---|---|
| **STATE TOTAL** | **10,783.0** |
| **Total of Counties in Appalachia** | **1,162.0** |
| Adams | 20.4 |
| Athens | 56.8 |
| Belmont | 83.3 |
| Brown | 28.4 |
| Carroll | 23.0 |
| Clermont | 100.1 |
| Coshocton | 34.9 |
| Gallia | 26.5 |
| Guernsey | 39.3 |
| Harrison | 18.0 |
| Highland | 29.2 |
| Hocking | 21.6 |
| Holmes | 24.3 |
| Jackson | 27.6 |
| Jefferson | 96.9 |
| Lawrence | 59.2 |
| Meigs | 20.7 |
| Monroe | 15.4 |
| Morgan | 13.6 |
| Muskingum | 78.7 |
| Noble | 10.7 |
| Perry | 28.2 |
| Pike | 20.1 |
| Ross | 60.3 |
| Scioto | 78.1 |
| Tuscarawas | 78.2 |
| Vinton | 10.5 |
| Washington | 58.0 |

Since 1972 population estimates for nonmetropolitan counties were not available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census for Ohio at date of publication, provisional county estimates rounded to the nearest hundred compatible with U.S. Bureau of the Census state totals were prepared by Dr. Jerome Pickard of the ARC staff.

# OHIO

## Section 202 (Child Development)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day Care Program[4] | Coshocton | $ 16,617 | $ - 16,617 | $ 0 |
| Establishment of Well-Child Clinics[1] | Coshocton | 63,277 | 3,348 | 70,605 |
| Establishment of Well-Child Clinics[4] | Coshocton | 3,310 | - 3,310 | 0 |
| Day Care Program[4] | Guernsey | 10,872 | - 10,872 | 0 |
| General Health District Child Dev. Program[4] | Guernsey | 5,820 | - 5,820 | 0 |
| General Health District Child Dev. Program[1] | Guernsey | 149,776 | 5,886 | 168,970 |
| Tricounty Family Planning Program[4] | Guernsey | 7,670 | - 7,670 | 0 |
| Child Referral Service | Harrison | 44,951 | 3,560 | 59,491 |
| Child Referral Service[4] | Harrison | 3,520 | - 3,520 | 0 |
| Food & Nutrition Education[4] | Harrison | 2,377 | - 2,377 | 0 |
| Preschool Program[1] | Holmes | 209,376 | 0 | 246,981 |
| Child Dev. & Family Advocacy Center[4] | Jefferson | 12,450 | - 12,450 | 0 |
| Child Dev. & Family Advocacy Center[1] | Jefferson | 284,540 | 12,587 | 300,284 |
| Preschool Child & Parent Center | Jefferson | 4,945 | - 4,945 | 0 |
| Administration--Ohio Valley Regional Child Dev. Program[4] | Scioto | 7,291 | - 7,291 | 0 |
| Child Health Centers | Tuscarawas | 258,969 | 7,532 | 363,320 |
| Dover Day Care Program[4] | Tuscarawas | 29,925 | - 29,925 | 0 |
| Maternal & Child Health Centers[4] | Tuscarawas | 7,450 | - 7,450 | 0 |
| Buckeye Hills-Hocking Valley Child Dev.[4] | Multicounty | 20,771 | - 20,771 | 0 |
| Child Dev. Administration[1] | Multicounty | 71,235 | 0 | 72,235 |
| Child Dev. Fluoride Adjustment | Multicounty | 57,751 | 0 | 72,247 |
| Monroe-Noble Comprehensive Child Dev. Program | Multicounty | 141,980 | 0 | 143,989 |
| Newborn Health Care Program | Multicounty | 18,038 | 0 | 22,238 |
| Ohio Administration & Management Grant for Child Dev.[4] | Multicounty | 8,625 | - 15,000 | - 6,375 |
| Scioto-Lawrence Child Dev. Project[4] | Multicounty | 29,612 | - 33,774 | - 4,162 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$1,471,150** | **$ -148,879** | **$1,569,703** |

## Section 202 (Health)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Health Care Program--Hocking Technical College | Athens | $ 11,970 | $ 0 | $ 24,637 |
| Health Manpower Institute--Hocking Technical College | Athens | 25,000 | 0 | 121,498 |
| Home Health Service Project | Athens | 13,305 | 7,809 | 57,180 |
| Holzer Medical Center Home Health Services Program[1] | Gallia | 8,153 | 0 | 41,069 |
| Emergency Medical Care Project | Highland | 57,000 | 0 | 57,000 |
| Veterans Memorial Hospital Home Health Program[1] | Meigs | 19,628 | 0 | 29,658 |
| Mid-Ohio Health Planning Assistance | Pike | 16,971 | 0 | 22,628 |

Footnotes 1-4. For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

## Section 202 (Health), continued

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Community Mental Health Services Dev. Program | Multicounty | 44,716 | 0 | 256,226 |
| Community Mental Health Services Dev. Program | Multicounty | 8,192 | 0 | 170,853 |
| Comprehensive Speech, Hearing & Vision Program[1] | Multicounty | 308,986 | 187,179 | 753,375 |
| Comprehensive Speech, Hearing & Vision Conservation Program[1] | Multicounty | 276,699 | 117,255 | 723,914 |
| Emergency Medical Technology Program--Hocking Technical College | Multicounty | 57,158 | 0 | 96,415 |
| Family Planning, Maternal Care & Related Services | Multicounty | 268,645 | 177,007 | 462,169 |
| Family Planning, Maternal Care & Related Services[2] | Multicounty | 41,000 | -41,000 | 3,500 |
| Health Planning--Central Ohio River Valley[1] | Multicounty | 17,524 | 0 | 26,286 |
| Medical & Paramedical Student Field Experience[1] | Multicounty | 110,429 | 0 | 149,385 |
| Ohio Coalworkers Respiratory Disease Program | Multicounty | 199,545 | 57,940 | 257,485 |
| Planning & Administrative Grant[1] | Multicounty | 148,746 | 0 | 198,329 |
| Planning for Emergency Health Services[1] | Multicounty | 34,650 | 0 | 46,250 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $1,670,319 | $ 506,190 | $3,497,857 |

## Section 207 (Housing)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 207 Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rental Apartments for the Elderly | Harrison | $ 18,728 | $ 23,410 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $ 18,728 | $ 23,410 |

## Section 211 (Education)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Science Engineering Building | Belmont | $ 350,000 | $ 150,000 | $1,000,000 |
| Joint Voc. School | Jefferson | 887,815 | 112,185 | 2,806,550 |
| Mine Training Program | Meigs | 9,369 | 5,621 | 18,783 |
| General Mining & Mine Maintenance Program | Multicounty | 77,109 | 46,266 | 154,219 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $1,324,293 | $ 314,072 | $3,979,552 |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

## Section 214 (Supplemental)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 214 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Martins Ferry Water Distribution Improvements | Belmont | $ 326,000 | $ 543,000 | $1,086,000 |
| Sewage Collection System Construction | Belmont | 210,000 | 350,000 | 700,000 |
| Hosp. Ambulatory Services Unit Addition | Brown | 268,000 | 295,561 | 719,477 |
| Carrollton Waste Water Collection System Extension | Carroll | 25,000 | 0 | 50,000 |
| Greenfield Sewer Collection System | Highland | 72,000 | 120,000 | 240,000 |
| Hillsboro Sewer Collection Extension | Highland | 352,350 | 587,250 | 1,174,500 |
| W. Logan Sanitary Sewer System | Hocking | 171,000 | 285,000 | 570,000 |
| Joel Pomerene Hosp. | Holmes | 107,746 | 105,514 | 213,260 |
| Public Health Center Construction | Jackson | 140,000 | 0 | 175,000 |
| Burlington Sybene Sewer Collection System | Lawrence | 264,000 | 444,000 | 886,400 |
| Veterans Hosp. Emergency Room Addition | Meigs | 120,000 | 0 | 150,000 |
| Airport Improvements | Scioto | 75,000 | 125,000 | 250,000 |
| Portsmouth State Park Marina Construction | Scioto | 312,787 | 521,312 | 1,042,624 |
| Strasburg Sewage Disposal System[3] | Tuscarawas | 81,000 | 0 | 81,000 |
| Total Approved FY 1973 | | $2,524,883[5] | $3,376,637 | $7,338,261 |

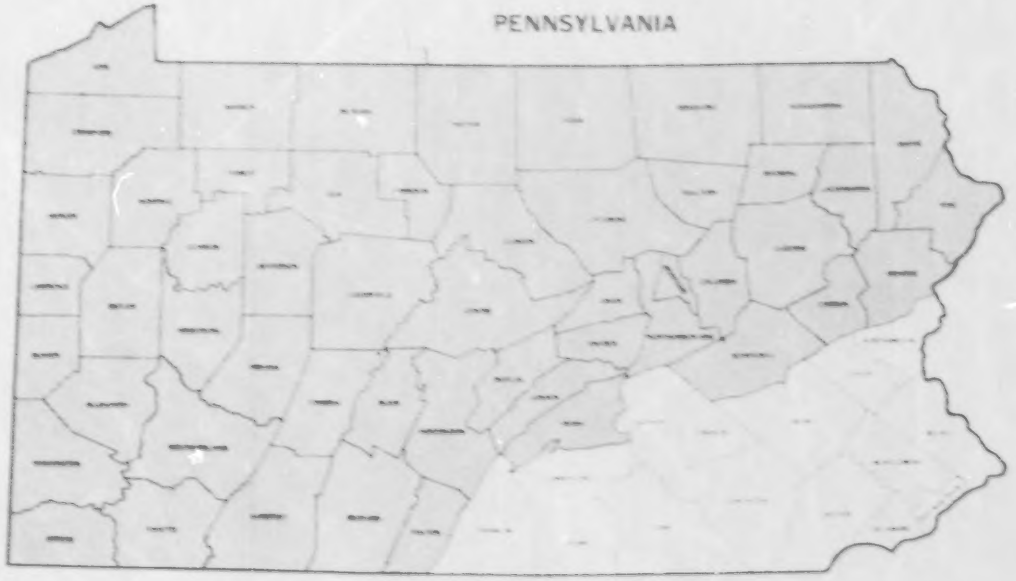
## Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

| Projects | Counties Served | Section 302 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buckeye Hills-Hocking Valley Regional Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | $ 30,953 | $ 0 | $ 41,317 |
| Coop. for Ed. Services | Multicounty | 49,000 | 0 | 156,305 |
| Ohio Valley Regional Dev. Commission | Multicounty | 20,000 | 0 | 28,000 |
| Sheep Industry Demonstration | Multicounty | 24,478 | 0 | 36,298 |
| Southeastern Ohio Regional Ed. Service Agency | Multicounty | 99,900 | 61,209 | 237,203 |
| State Management Assistance Program | Multicounty | 57,000 | 0 | 114,000 |
| Tricounty Rural Transportation Demon. | Multicounty | 37,800 | 35,870 | 101,771 |
| Tuscarawas Valley Local Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 65,950 | 0 | 91,310 |
| Water & Sewer Feasibility Study Technical Assistance Program | Multicounty | 44,400 | 0 | 60,000 |
| Youth Dev. Program | Multicounty | 30,000 | 0 | 40,000 |
| Total Approved FY 1973 | | $ 458,481 | $ 97,079 | $ 903,204 |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

[5]An additional $314,072 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC programs. Total 214 funds for the state amounted to $2,838,955.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.




## PENNSYLVANIA

Population (in thousands)

| | |
|---|---|
| **STATE TOTAL** | **11,926.0** |
| **Total of Counties in Appalachia** | **6,001.2** |
| Allegheny | 1,588.5 |
| Armstrong | 76.6 |
| Beaver | 209.3 |
| Bedford | 43.3 |
| Blair | 137.6 |
| Bradford | 59.0 |
| Butler | 132.4 |
| Cambria | 190.0 |
| Cameron | 7.4 |
| Carbon | 50.6 |
| Centre | 102.4 |
| Clarion | 40.2 |
| Clearfield | 75.9 |
| Clinton | 38.7 |
| Columbia | 56.1 |
| Crawford | 83.0 |
| Elk | 38.8 |
| Erie | 271.0 |
| Fayette | 157.9 |
| Forest | 5.1 |
| Fulton | 11.2 |
| Greene | 37.3 |
| Huntingdon | 39.2 |
| Indiana | 81.6 |
| Jefferson | 43.8 |
| Juniata | 17.4 |
| Lackawanna | 236.8 |
| Lawrence | 107.9 |
| Luzerne | 346.9 |
| Lycoming | 114.8 |
| McKean | 53.3 |
| Mercer | 131.3 |
| Mifflin | 44.6 |
| Monroe | 47.9 |
| Montour | 17.2 |
| Northumberland | 99.0 |
| Perry | 31.0 |
| Pike | 13.0 |
| Potter | 17.5 |
| Schuylkill | 160.3 |
| Snyder | 30.8 |
| Somerset | 77.5 |
| Sullivan | 6.2 |
| Susquehanna | 36.7 |
| Tioga | 41.4 |
| Union | 29.6 |
| Venango | 64.0 |
| Warren | 49.5 |
| Washington | 215.8 |
| Wayne | 31.3 |
| Westmoreland | 382.2 |
| Wyoming | 20.5 |

Since 1972 population estimates for nonmetropolitan counties were not available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census for Pennsylvania at date of publication, provisional county estimates rounded to the nearest hundred compatible with U.S. Bureau of the Census state totals were prepared by Dr. Jerome Pickard and the ARC staff.

# PENNSYLVANIA

## Section 202 (Child Development)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Growth & Dev. Program | Bedford | $ 68,267 | $ 0 | $ 71,267 |
| Altoona Hosp. Social Services Child Dev. Program | Blair | 82,678 | 0 | 83,663 |
| Area Day Care Center | Blair | 23,999 | 71,997 | 97,799 |
| Home Nursing Child Dev. Proposal | Blair | 59,258 | 0 | 59,482 |
| Preschool Dental Center | Blair | 86,836 | 96,377 | 196,219 |
| Day Care Program | Bradford | 32,570 | 656,733 | 738,722 |
| Day Care Program[1] | Bradford | 36,570 | 586,132 | 781,509 |
| Maternal Health Care Program | Luzerne | 193,140 | 0 | 231,106 |
| Toddler Demon. Program | Luzerne | 23,402 | 70,207 | 95,009 |
| Head Start Program | Schuykill | 58,210 | 174,629 | 232,839 |
| Head Start Program[2] | Schuykill | 0 | 0 | 1,140 |
| Day Care Program | Sullivan | 25,703 | 90,290 | 120,387 |
| Day Care Program[1] | Sullivan | 28,705 | 99,968 | 133,623 |
| Day Care Program | Tioga | 59,004 | 311,982 | 415,977 |
| Coordination & Technical Assistance Staffing Project | Multicounty | 61,666 | 0 | 61,999 |
| Delivering Comprehensive Care Services to Children[1] | Multicounty | 137,430 | 153,440 | 291,652 |
| Huntingdon-Bedford Family Planning Program | Multicounty | 120,350 | 0 | 147,994 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$1,101,788** | **$2,311,755** | **$3,760,387** |

## Section 202 (Health)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Medical Center Program[1] | Centre | $ 37,000 | $ 191,000 |
| Emergency Services Demon.[1] | Clinton | 25,875 | 73,320 |
| Broad Top Primary Health Care Center | Huntingdon | 106,385 | 190,635 |
| Primary Health Care Center | Lycoming | 165,544 | 240,355 |
| Greater Anthracite Area Health Care Center | Northumberland | 18,108 | 61,538 |
| Health Center Program | Perry | 192,017 | 457,823 |
| Blossburg Primary Health Care Center | Tioga | 207,329 | 411,579 |
| Shelter Workshop Rehabilitation Center[1] | Tioga | 15,000 | 52,815 |
| Big Valley Area Medical Center | Multicounty | 198,564 | 387,907 |
| Coalminers Respiratory Disease & Rehabilitation Program | Multicounty | 739,843 | 907,618 |
| Dental Assistant Training Program[1] | Multicounty | 55,065 | 72,845 |
| Enterprises for the Handicapped[1] | Multicounty | 57,050 | 72,212 |
| Human Services Information Referral & Follow-up[1] | Multicounty | 15,240 | 34,587 |
| Mountain Top Area Medical Center[1] | Multicounty | 25,491 | 140,589 |
| Planning & Administrative Grant[1] | Multicounty | 149,811 | 199,748 |
| Planning & Administrative Grant[2] | Multicounty | 17,189 | 22,699 |
| Sun Home Nursing Services[1] | Multicounty | 50,160 | 102,324 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$2,075,671** | **$3,619,594** |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

PENNSYLVANIA, continued

## Section 207 (Housing)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 207 Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plum Boro Housing | Allegheny | $ 113,422 | $ 141,777 |
| Improved Dwellings | Blair | 9,830 | 9,830 |
| Colver Development Corporation | Cambria | 6,750 | 8,437 |
| Interfaith House | Cambria | 76,300 | 76,300 |
| Building Trades Housing | Lackawanna | 73,600 | 94,500 |
| Housing | Luzerne | 6,275 | 7,844 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $ 286,177 | $ 338,688 |

## Section 211 (Education)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 211 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. W. Beattie Northern Area Voc. Tech. School Addition | Allegheny | $ 110,339 | $ 220,678 | $1,505,400 |
| Forbes Road East Area Voc. Tech. Joint School | Allegheny | 31,162 | 0 | 41,550 |
| McKeesport Voc. Tech. School Renovation | Allegheny | 50,437 | 0 | 260,000 |
| Parkway West Area Tech. School Equipment | Allegheny | 6,150 | 0 | 8,200 |
| Parkway West Area Tech. School Equipment | Allegheny | 55,500 | 0 | 74,000 |
| Altoona Area Voc. Tech. Equipment | Blair | 74,586 | 0 | 98,448 |
| Altoona Area Voc. Tech. School Expansion | Blair | 176,035 | 0 | 176,035 |
| Admiral Peary Area Voc. Tech. Equipment Acquisition | Cambria | 168,750 | 0 | 225,000 |
| Greater Johnston Voc. Tech. School | Cambria | 139,530 | 0 | 186,040 |
| 360 Project Pennsylvania State University | Centre | 41,430 | 0 | 41,430 |
| Area Voc. Tech. School Addition | Crawford | 400,206 | 0 | 2,076,318 |
| Erie Area Voc. Tech. Addition | Erie | 242,892 | 102,215 | 1,363,046 |
| Voc. Tech. School Equipment | Greene | 18,720 | 0 | 24,960 |
| Voc. Tech. Equipment & Operations | Huntingdon | 51,000 | 0 | 62,000 |
| Voc. Tech. Graphic Arts Equipment | Jefferson | 26,512 | 0 | 36,958 |
| Community College Voc. Ed. Buildings | Luzerne | 632,756 | 200,000 | 1,689,029 |
| West Side Area Voc. Tech. Equipment Acquisition | Luzerne | 66,000 | 0 | 88,000 |
| West Side Area Voc. Tech. School Expansion | Luzerne | 538,395 | 0 | 2,500,000 |
| Wilkes-Barre Area Voc. Tech. School Expansion & Equipment | Luzerne | 327,250 | 0 | 608,000 |
| Land Conservation Laboratory | Lycoming | 42,327 | 0 | 56,435 |
| Voc. Tech. Equipment Acquisition | Mifflin | 15,000 | 0 | 20,000 |
| Area Voc. Tech School Addition | Monroe | 168,000 | 0 | 450,000 |
| Area Voc. Tech. Equipment Acquisition | Monroe | 33,000 | 0 | 44,000 |
| Area Voc. Tech. | Somerset | 24,000 | 0 | 32,000 |
| Sun Area Voc. Tech. Dental Laboratory Equipment | Union | 37,500 | 0 | 50,000 |
| Mon Valley Area Voc. Tech. School Equipment | Washington | 24,547 | 18,000 | 56,729 |
| Central Voc. Tech. School | Westmoreland | 452,804 | 905,608 | 6,536,000 |
| Eastern Voc. Tech. School | Westmoreland | 808,200 | 0 | 3,922,906 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $4,763,028 | $1,446,501 | $22,233,454 |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

## Section 214 (Supplemental)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 214 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Braddock Water System | Allegheny | $ 127,857 | $ 328,143 | $ 656,286 |
| S. Fayette Sewage[3] | Allegheny | 200,000 | 200,000 | 1,152,264 |
| Allegheny Sewer Collection System | Blair | 356,000 | 1,303,700 | 2,607,300 |
| Troy Osteopathic Hosp. | Bradford | 120,000 | 167,000 | 501,100 |
| Univ. Park Airport | Centre | 287,500 | 1,150,000 | 2,300,000 |
| Sewage Collection System & Treatment Plant | Clinton | 325,000 | 750,500 | 1,501,000 |
| Vallonia Industries Sheltered Workshop[3] | Crawford | 20,000 | 0 | 22,220 |
| Johnsonburg Sewage Treatment | Elk | 56,800 | 837,000 | 1,116,000 |
| Airport Project | Erie | 111,064 | 444,255 | 888,510 |
| Erie Water & Sewer Facilities | Erie | 187,061 | 292,830 | 623,538 |
| Millcreek Sewer Authority Shore Project | Erie | 74,400 | 124,000 | 310,890 |
| Connellsville Airport Improvements | Fayette | 31,375 | 125,000 | 251,000 |
| Indiana Creek Valley Water Authority | Fayette | 300,000 | 698,250 | 1,396,500 |
| Medical Center | Fulton | 200,000 | 167,000 | 560,000 |
| Airport Improvements | Greene | 81,150 | 162,300 | 324,600 |
| Hosp. Construction | Greene | 400,000 | 300,000 | 2,761,200 |
| Homer & Centre Water System[3] | Indiana | 200,000 | 0 | 624,700 |
| Airport Improvements | Jefferson | 56,425 | 112,850 | 225,700 |
| Brookville Hosp. Addition | Jefferson | 75,000 | 141,000 | 425,000 |
| Punxsutawney Area Hosp. Construction | Jefferson | 300,000 | 1,283,333 | 3,850,000 |
| Internal Sewage Collection System | Lackawanna | 350,000 | 1,500,000 | 4,704,400 |
| Duryea Sewage Collection Facilities | Luzerne | 400,000 | 974,500 | 1,949,000 |
| Mass Transit Capital Improvements | Luzerne | 290,275 | 1,534,793 | 2,193,102 |
| School of Hope Expansion[3] | Lycoming | 86,137 | 0 | 89,506 |
| Bradford Regional Airport Improvements | McKean | 83,196 | 239,263 | 478,525 |
| Bradford Regional Airport Equipment | McKean | 46,000 | 92,000 | 184,000 |
| Belleville Sewage Treatment Facility | Mifflin | 81,300 | 800,880 | 1,626,000 |
| Danville Water Treatment & Distribution Facilities | Montour | 700,000 | 105,600 | 4,924,500 |
| Habilitation, Inc., Sheltered Workshop | Schuylkill | 142,348 | 284,698 | 569,395 |
| Pottsville Sewage Treatment & Interceptor Facility | Schuylkill | 400,000 | 4,286,600 | 8,703,800 |
| Sanitary Sewer System | Somerset | 80,890 | 0 | 101,200 |
| Kiski Valley Water Pollution Control & Sewer Treatment Facilities | Multicounty | 500,000 | 8,803,720 | 14,768,883 |
| Lower Lackawanna Valley Sanitary Authority Treatment Facility | Multicounty | 400,000 | 4,061,200 | 9,281,000 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$7,048,778** | **$31,258,415** | **$71,571,119** |

## Section 302 (Local Development Districts & Research)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 302 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Damon, Feasibility Study—Rural to Urban Transit | Multicounty | $ 65,612 | $ 0 | $ 87,480 |
| Disaster Recovery Planning Grant | Multicounty | 411,000 | 650,000 | 1,500,000 |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

PENNSYLVANIA, continued

Section 302 (Local Development Districts & Research), continued

| Project | Counties Served | Section 302 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flexible All-Year School Demon. Model | Multicounty | 40,637 | 0 | 255,938 |
| North Central Pa. Local Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 65,000 | 0 | 86,667 |
| Northeastern Pa. Economic Dev. Council | Multicounty | 82,325 | 0 | 109,767 |
| Northern Tier Regional Planning & Dev. Commission | Multicounty | 65,000 | 0 | 86,667 |
| Northwest Pa. Regional Planning & Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 59,200 | 0 | 81,660 |
| Northwest Pa. Regional Planning & Dev. Dist. Summer Intern Program | Multicounty | 7,180 | 0 | 19,760 |
| Preparation of Comprehensive Pa. Investment Plan | Multicounty | 100,000 | 0 | 290,000 |
| SEDA Local Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 59,000 | 0 | 88,561 |
| Southern Alleghenies | Multicounty | 32,554 | 0 | 43,405 |
| Southwestern Pa. Economic Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 71,820 | 0 | 102,500 |
| Susquehanna | Multicounty | 67,500 | 0 | 90,000 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$1,126,828** | **$ 650,000** | **$2,842,405** |

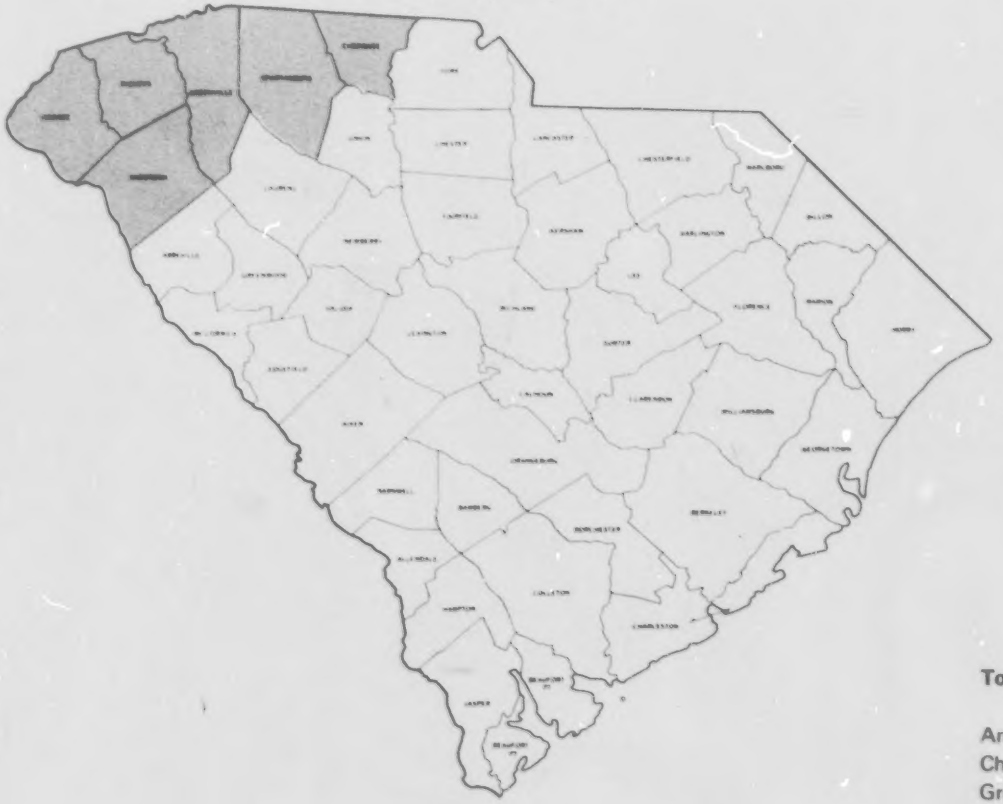
Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.



Christopher Kuhn

SOUTH CAROLINA



**SOUTH CAROLINA**
Population (in thousands)

| | |
|---|---|
| **STATE TOTAL** | **2,665.0** |
| **Total of Counties in Appalachia** | **687.4** |
| Anderson | 109.3 |
| Cherokee | 38.3 |
| Greenville | 253.8 |
| Oconee | 42.7 |
| Pickens | 61.0 |
| Spartanburg | 182.3 |

County figures are 1972 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, No. 34.



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# SOUTH CAROLINA

## Section 202 (Child Development)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Administration & Liaison Program | Multicounty | $ 92,345 | $ 0 | $ 92,545 |
| Comprehensive Child Dev. Program[1] | Multicounty | 1,697,831 | 686,482 | 2,977,214 |
| Regional Professional Management & Technical Assistance Program[1] | Multicounty | 234,070 | 0 | 234,270 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $2,024,246 | $ 686,482 | $3,304,029 |

## Section 202 (Health)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Comprehensive Health Education & Consultation Program | Anderson | $ 67,261 | $ 0 | $ 17,944 | $ 88,975 |
| Patient After Care & Referral Project[1] | Anderson | 20,819 | 0 | 0 | 27,759 |
| Patient Aftercare & Referral Program[1] | Cherokee | 25,548 | 0 | 0 | 34,064 |
| Appalachia II, Dental Health Project[1] | Greenville | 26,828 | 0 | 0 | 61,798 |
| Community Services Program for Mentally Retarded & Handicapped | Greenville | 55,449 | 0 | 42,200 | 216,112 |
| Family Practice Residency[1] | Greenville | 292,828 | 0 | 69,444 | 481,376 |
| Medical Education Consortium | Greenville | 61,051 | 0 | 530,586 | 883,165 |
| Patient Education & Discharge Planning | Greenville | 93,606 | 0 | 0 | 94,514 |
| Plan to Coordinate Comprehensive Health Services[1] | Greenville | 553,684 | 0 | 0 | 1,330,194 |
| Technical Paramed. Program, Phase I[1] | Greenville | 191,820 | 0 | 0 | 393,910 |
| Technical Paramed. Program, Phase II[1] | Greenville | 116,509 | 0 | 0 | 296,206 |
| Technical Paramed. Program, Phase III[1] | Greenville | 96,919 | 0 | 0 | 197,240 |
| In-Service Education Program[1] | Oconee | 51,028 | 0 | 0 | 51,028 |
| Vocational Center LPN Program[1] | Oconee | 15,159 | 0 | 0 | 20,212 |
| Dental Health Program[1] | Pickens | 64,048 | 0 | 0 | 85,398 |
| Charles Lea Center for Rehabilitation & Speech Education | Spartanburg | 282,700 | 0 | 34,495 | 710,420 |
| Charles Lea Center for Rehabilitation & Speech Education[1] | Spartanburg | 314,111 | 0 | 52,905 | 877,168 |
| Family Practice Residency Staffing Support & Student Stipends[1] | Spartanburg | 111,007 | 0 | 0 | 162,530 |
| Health Manpower Dev.[1] | Spartanburg | 60,208 | 0 | 0 | 90,800 |
| Health Manpower Dev. Project | Spartanburg | 35,564 | 0 | 0 | 53,250 |
| Medical Education Consortium | Spartanburg | 96,200 | 0 | 387,529 | 1,175,085 |
| Appalachia I, Dental Health Project[1] | Multicounty | 37,225 | 0 | 0 | 73,075 |
| Appalachia III, Dental Health Project[1] | Multicounty | 31,562 | 0 | 0 | 45,435 |
| Appalachian Alcohol & Drug Abuse Project[1] | Multicounty | 90,601 | 0 | 0 | 101,290 |
| Comprehensive Speech & Hearing Services[1] | Multicounty | 267,380 | 0 | 0 | 896,606 |
| Health Educator Corps Project[1] | Multicounty | 73,258 | 0 | 0 | 97,680 |
| Health Manpower Dev. & Recruiting | Multicounty | 18,908 | 0 | 0 | 25,821 |
| Nursing Inservice Training Project[1] | Multicounty | 17,835 | 0 | 0 | 23,780 |
| Planning & Administrative Grant | Multicounty | 199,999 | 0 | 0 | 279,349 |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Hurle E. Badders

**SOUTH CAROLINA**, continued

Section 202 (Health), continued

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Solid Waste Implementation–Phase II[1] | Multicounty | 72,447 | 0 | 0 | 98,447 |
| Solid Waste Implementation–Phase III, Equipment | Multicounty | 103,442 | 327,251 | 0 | 861,386 |
| S. C. Appalachian Regional Emergency Medical Services Phase III | Multicounty | 77,800 | 0 | 39,000 | 0 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$3,622,804** | **$ 327,251** | **$1,174,103** | **$9,978,071** |

## Section 207 (Housing)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 207 Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pilot Project in Apartment Management | Multicounty | $ 61,500 | $ 61,500 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$ 61,500** | **$ 61,500** |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

## Section 211 (Education)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area Voc. Center[3] | Anderson | $ 16,093 | $ 0 | $ 20,116 |
| Voc. Center Equipment Purchase | Anderson | 155,000 | 0 | 310,000 |
| Voc. Center Equipment | Cherokee | 77,862 | 0 | 97,328 |
| Foothills Voc. Center[3] | Greenville | 24,694 | 0 | 30,867 |
| Furman Area Voc. Center Equipment | Greenville | 155,000 | 0 | 310,000 |
| Voc. Center Expansion | Oconee | 440,000 | 0 | 550,000 |
| Area Voc. Ed. Center Expansion | Pickens | 262,532 | 145,468 | 510,000 |
| Tech. Ed. Center[3] | Spartanburg | 72,754 | 0 | 91,537 |
| Adult Voc. Ed. Program | Multicounty | 382,987 | 0 | 382,987 |
| Student Placement Program for Voc. Ed. | Multicounty | 132,357 | 0 | 132,357 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $1,719,279 | $ 145,468 | $2,435,192 |

## Section 214 (Supplemental)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 214 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belton Water Pollution Control System[3] | Anderson | $ 119,443 | $ 83,860 | $ 254,134 |
| Marietta Water Pollution Control System[3] | Greenville | 185,040 | 0 | 273,600 |
| Biological Sciences Laboratory Building--Clemson | Oconee | 500,000 | 100,000 | 3,286,300 |
| Airport Expansion[3] | Pickens | 11,973 | 23,945 | 63,998 |
| Airport Instrument Landing System | Spartanburg | 122,520 | 204,200 | 408,400 |
| Hosp. Ambulatory Care Education & Administrative Center[3] | Spartanburg | 522,544 | 0 | 1,372,544 |
| Sanitary Sewer District[3] | Spartanburg | 102,792 | 541,585 | 712,040 |
| Sanitary Sewer District[4] | Spartanburg | 187,000 | 411,400 | 748,000 |
| Sanitary Sewer Pump Station Improvements | Spartanburg | 10,710 | 166,050 | 221,400 |
| Sewer Interceptor[3] | Spartanburg | 4,204 | 0 | 84,085 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $1,766,226[5] | $1,531,040 | $7,424,501 |

## Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 302 Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Council of Governments | Multicounty | $ 141,015 | $ 186,667 |
| Veterans Ed. & Employment | Multicounty | 24,258 | 32,431 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $ 165,273 | $ 219,098 |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

[5]An additional $472,719 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC programs. Total 214 funds for this state amounted to $2,238,945.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

## TENNESSEE

| TENNESSEE<br>Population (in thousands) | |
|---|---|
| **STATE TOTAL** | **4,031.0** |
| **Total of Counties in Appalachia** | **1,795.0** |
| Anderson | 61.3 |
| Bledsoe | 8.0 |
| Blount | 64.6 |
| Bradley | 54.2 |
| Campbell | 28.4 |
| Cannon | 9.0 |
| Carter | 44.5 |
| Claiborne | 20.7 |
| Clay | 6.7 |
| Cocke | 26.1 |
| Coffee | 33.1 |
| Cumberland | 21.6 |
| De Kalb | 11.7 |
| Fentress | 13.2 |
| Franklin | 27.8 |
| Grainger | 14.7 |
| Greene | 48.4 |
| Grundy | 11.0 |
| Hamblen | 40.7 |
| Hamilton | 260.9 |
| Hancock | 6.4 |
| Hawkins | 36.4 |
| Jackson | 8.3 |
| Jefferson | 26.5 |
| Johnson | 12.1 |
| Knox | 285.1 |
| Loudon | 24.6 |
| McMinn | 37.3 |
| Macon | 12.8 |
| Marion | 21.1 |
| Meigs | 5.3 |
| Monroe | 24.1 |
| Morgan | 14.0 |
| Overton | 15.3 |
| Pickett | 3.7 |
| Polk | 12.5 |
| Putnam | 37.9 |
| Rhea | 18.1 |
| Roane | 40.2 |
| Scott | 15.8 |
| Sequatchie | 6.4 |
| Sevier | 30.7 |
| Smith | 13.5 |
| Sullivan | 128.7 |
| Unicoi | 15.9 |
| Union | 9.8 |
| Van Buren | 3.8 |
| Warren | 28.0 |
| Washington | 77.1 |
| White | 16.7 |

County figures are 1972 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, No. 47.

# TENNESSEE

## Section 202 (Child Development)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day Care Program[1] | Anderson | $ 205,414 | $ 676,602 | $1,032,201 |
| Tazewell Day Care Center | Claiborne | 26,506 | 10,626 | 60,132 |
| Day Care Center[1] | Hamblen | 14,500 | 76,350 | 120,850 |
| Comprehensive Child Dev. Project | Hamilton | 125,000 | 406,000 | 531,000 |
| Knoxville Nursery Schools Program[1] | Knox | 49,592 | 277,717 | 361,791 |
| Exceptional Children Day Care Center[1] | Roane | 12,012 | 69,186 | 92,248 |
| Bristol Mental Health Center Infant & Early Child Program | Multicounty | 6,189 | 0 | 58,616 |
| Comprehensive Child Dev. Project[4] | Multicounty | 200,000 | -2,640,791 | -2,423,071 |
| Hiwassee Child Dev. Project | Multicounty | 54,826 | 179,604 | 270,209 |
| Infant Intensive Care[1] | Multicounty | 150,642 | 43,200 | 239,482 |
| Maternal & Child Health Outreach Delivery System | Multicounty | 62,000 | 50,000 | 112,000 |
| Nurse Midwifery & Child Dev. Extension Project | Multicounty | 48,000 | 0 | 161,224 |
| Regional Child Dev. Center[1] | Multicounty | 54,110 | 162,331 | 216,441 |
| Team Evaluation Services on Regional Basis[1] | Multicounty | 52,000 | 185,420 | 456,630 |
| Technical Assistance for Child Dev. Program | Multicounty | 73,823 | 48,081 | 121,904 |
| Upper Cumberland Child Dev. Project[1] | Multicounty | 362,114 | 0 | 362,464 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$1,498,730** | **$ -455,674** | **$1,774,121** |

## Section 202 (Health)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Briceville Primary Health Care Center | Anderson | $ 25,000 | $ 86,560 |
| Jellico Municipal Hosp. Primary Care | Campbell | 134,984 | 479,670 |
| Baroness Erlanger Hosp. Burn Unit | Hamilton | 130,000 | 240,000 |
| Woods Memorial Hosp. Expansion of Services | McMinn | 47,333 | 66,690 |
| Hosp. Expansion | Rhea | 100,800 | 213,555 |
| Upper Cumberland Regional Dental Care Program | Multicounty | 138,752 | 176,917 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$ 576,869** | **$1,263,392** |

## Section 207 (Housing)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 207 Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bean Station Housing | Grainger | $ 15,200 | $ 19,000 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$ 15,200** | **$ 19,000** |

Footnotes 1-4. For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

## Section 211 (Education)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Voc. Ed.[3] | Campbell | $ 97,221 | $ 58,333 | $ 194,443 |
| Elizabethton State Area Voc. Tech. School | Carter | 500,000 | 150,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Comprehensive High School Voc. Portion Construction | Coffee | 540,569 | 108,114 | 1,081,138 |
| Voc. High School[3] | Grundy | 9,006 | 3,604 | 18,013 |
| Human Resource Development Center | Hamilton | 287,465 | 172,481 | 574,936 |
| Tenn. Appalachian Ed. Cooperative Intermediate Career Ed. Program | Morgan | 25,323 | 0 | 50,646 |
| Trustee State Regional Voc. Tech. School | Sullivan | 500,000 | 200,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Area Voc. Ed. School[3] | Unicoi | 7,500 | 3,750 | 15,000 |
| Tricounty Voc. School | Multicounty | 475,000 | 245,000 | 950,000 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$2,442,087** | **$ 941,282** | **$4,884,176** |

## Section 214 (Supplemental)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 214 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clinton Library[3] | Anderson | $ 13,650 | $ 0 | $ 97,758 |
| Norris Dam State Park Recreation Facilities | Anderson | 113,600 | 1,079,825 | 2,159,651 |
| Jellico Municipal Hosp. Equipment | Campbell | 24,093 | 0 | 30,117 |
| LaFollette Community Hosp.[3] | Campbell | 111,323 | 0 | 139,154 |
| Medical Center Construction | Cumberland | 125,000 | 360,000 | 500,000 |
| Buffalo Springs Conservation Area | Grainger | 55,246 | 140,229 | 280,457 |
| Community Center Construction | Grainger | 6,908 | 102,156 | 136,206 |
| Health Center[3] | Greene | 2,258 | 97,547 | 15,057 |
| Solid Waste Collection System | Greene | 54,000 | 0 | 90,000 |
| Airport Fire Fighting Equipment | Hamilton | 49,800 | 83,000 | 166,000 |
| Airport Improvements | Hamilton | 97,188 | 161,980 | 323,960 |
| Model Neighborhood Services Center | Hamilton | 200,000 | 250,000 | 700,228 |
| Soddy Daisy Water System Improvement | Hamilton | 200,000 | 440,588 | 881,176 |
| Nursing Home Addition | Jefferson | 41,250 | 104,000 | 275,000 |
| Tenn. Tech. Aquatic & Environmental Biology Science Equipment | Putnam | 2,200 | 5,500 | 11,000 |
| Tenn. Tech. Civil Engineering Equipment | Putnam | 5,480 | 13,700 | 27,400 |
| Tenn. Tech. Transportation Phenomena Lab Equipment | Putnam | 4,440 | 11,100 | 22,200 |
| Pine Creek Watershed Project[3] | Scott | 25,000 | 105,375 | 216,750 |
| Pigeon Forge Water Treatment Expansion | Sevier | 95,000 | 475,000 | 950,000 |
| Holston Valley Community Hosp. Expansion | Sullivan | 284,422 | 1,280,366 | 10,100,000 |
| Solid Waste Project | Washington | 54,000 | 0 | 90,000 |
| Tri-city Airport Apron Expansion Stage I | Washington | 200,000 | 345,000 | 690,000 |

Footnotes 1-8. For explanation, see page 65.

Note: For 211 projects, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 214 (Supplemental), continued

| Project | Counties Served | Section 214 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tri-city Airport Apron Expansion Stage II | Washington | 196,630 | 331,000 | 662,000 |
| Tri-city Airport Blast Fence | Washington | 20,400 | 34,000 | 68,000 |
| Tri-city Airport Land Acquisition, Equipment & Construction | Washington | 200,000 | 371,500 | 743,000 |
| Tri-city Airport Safety Improvement[3] | Washington | 8,950 | 14,750 | 29,500 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $2,172,698[5] | $5,689,616 | $19,494,613 |

## Section 302 (Local Development Districts & Research)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 302 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cable TV | Multicounty | $ 50,000 | $ 0 | $ 66,667 |
| Clinch-Powell Ed. Coop. | Multicounty | 47,745 | 279,724 | 390,469 |
| Clinch-Powell Ed. Coop. | Multicounty | 98,959 | 0 | 295,886 |
| East Tenn. Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 68,619 | 0 | 91,492 |
| East Tenn. Dev. Dist. Youth Dev. Program | Multicounty | 32,959 | 0 | 43,945 |
| Ed. Planning Program | Multicounty | 18,205 | 0 | 25,879 |
| Environmental Ed. Center – Bays Mountain Park | Multicounty | 41,190 | 0 | 58,338 |
| First Tennessee – Virginia Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 56,737 | 0 | 75,650 |
| Little Tenn. Ed. Coop. Admin. Planning | Multicounty | 58,750 | 0 | 79,250 |
| Management Assistance Program | Multicounty | 37,640 | 0 | 45,682 |
| Program Operation & Dev. – Tenn. Appalachian Ed. Coop. | Multicounty | 63,433 | 0 | 92,244 |
| Regional Ed. Service Module | Multicounty | 35,000 | 9,740 | 280,385 |
| South Central Tenn. Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 15,000 | 0 | 20,000 |
| Southeast Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 79,757 | 0 | 106,342 |
| Technical Assistance Program to Small Business Operators | Multicounty | 24,097 | 0 | 32,130 |
| Upper Cumberland Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 77,973 | 0 | 103,964 |
| Upper Cumberland Ed. Coop. | Multicounty | 46,600 | 0 | 55,351 |
| Upper East Tenn. Ed. Planning | Multicounty | 43,700 | 0 | 59,600 |
| Veterans Ed. & Training Program | Multicounty | 46,789 | 0 | 67,814 |
| Veterans Program | Multicounty | 4,170 | 0 | 5,559 |
| Youth Leadership | Multicounty | 11,926 | 0 | 24,950 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $914,249 | $ 289,464 | $2,021,577 |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

[5]An additional $961,282 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC programs. Total 214 funds for the state amounted to $3,113,890.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

VIRGINIA

| VIRGINIA<br>Population (in thousands) | |
|---|---|
| **STATE TOTAL** | **4,764.0** |
| **Total of Counties in Appalachia** | **496.0** |
| Alleghany | 13.5 |
| Bath | 5.1 |
| Bland | 5.7 |
| Botetourt | 18.6 |
| Buchanan | 33.6 |
| Carroll | 23.1 |
| Craig | 3.6 |
| Dickenson | 17.2 |
| Floyd | 10.1 |
| Giles | 16.5 |
| Grayson | 15.9 |
| Highland | 2.6 |
| Lee | 22.1 |
| Pulaski | 29.5 |
| Russell | 25.1 |
| Scott | 25.0 |
| Smyth | 32.1 |
| Tazewell | 42.8 |
| Washington | 43.0 |
| Wise | 37.3 |
| Wythe | 22.4 |
| Bristol* | 14.9 |
| Clifton Forge* | 5.6 |
| Covington* | 9.8 |
| Galax* | 6.3 |
| Norton* | 4.3 |

County figures are 1972 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, No. 36.

*Independent Cities.

# VIRGINIA

## Section 202 (Child Development)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Handicapped Children Preschool Project | Dickenson | $ 65,112 | $ 0 | $ 72,778 |
| Big Stone Gap Regional Child Dev. Center[1] | Wise | 102,299 | 0 | 109,747 |
| Cumberland Plateau Childhood Dev. Program[1] | Multicounty | 266,721 | 0 | 278,838 |
| Dilemowisco Early Child Dev. Program[1] | Multicounty | 270,125 | 36,270 | 326,054 |
| Dilemowisco Early Child Dev. Program | Multicounty | 285,281 | 31,961 | 339,882 |
| Preschool Program[2] | Multicounty | 3,880 | 0 | 4,850 |
| Program Analysis Coordination & Evaluation | Multicounty | 76,608 | 0 | 79,608 |
| Satellite Program for Regional Child Dev. Center | Multicounty | 131,732 | 11,581 | 154,588 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$1,201,758** | **$ 79,812** | **$1,368,345** |

## Section 202 (Health)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Section 214 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Solid Waste Sanitary Landfill Project[1] | Lee | $ 5,408 | $ 0 | $ 0 | $ 16,225 |
| Extended Care Facility[3] | Wise | 139,966 | 97,065 | 0 | 474,063 |
| Clinch Valley College Paramed Personnel Training[1] | Multicounty | 94,200 | 0 | 0 | 143,500 |
| Dental Health Program[1] | Multicounty | 237,031 | 0 | 0 | 314,442 |
| Epidemiology Technician Training & Services[1] | Multicounty | 21,442 | 0 | 0 | 28,590 |
| Local Health Services[1] | Multicounty | 120,000 | 0 | 0 | 160,000 |
| Patient Transportation & Home Health Services[1] | Multicounty | 19,500 | 0 | 0 | 26,000 |
| Planning & Administrative Grant[1] | Multicounty | 81,803 | 0 | 0 | 111,095 |
| Planning District Mental Health & Mental Retardation Services | Multicounty | 7,158 | 0 | 0 | 125,752 |
| Regional Environmental Implementation Program | Multicounty | 159,388 | 0 | 48,200 | 446,806 |
| SAMA Va. Student Health Project[1] | Multicounty | 45,123 | 0 | 0 | 65,823 |
| Satellite-Lebanon Speech Hearing Center | Multicounty | 59,716 | 0 | 0 | 67,935 |
| Southwest Va. Consortium Health/Child Dev. | Multicounty | 46,507 | 0 | 0 | 60,644 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$1,037,242** | **$ 97,065** | **$ 48,200** | **$2,040,875** |

## Section 211 (Education)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 211 Funds | Section 214 Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Voc. School Addition | Botetourt | $ 200,000 | $ 62,400 | $ 400,000 |
| Voc. School Addition | Buchanan | 375,000 | 168,750 | 750,000 |
| Voc. Multi-Media Individual Study Learning Laboratory | Floyd | 9,610 | 0 | 19,220 |
| Galax High School Voc. Wing | Grayson | 250,000 | 118,500 | 500,000 |
| Voc. School Addition[2] | Russell | 119,649 | 213,351 | 450,000 |
| Expansion & Upgrading of Voc. Ed. Programs | Multicounty | 500,000 | 0 | 1,000,000 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$1,454,259** | **$ 563,001** | **$3,119,220** |

Footnotes 1-4. For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

## Section 214 (Supplemental)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 214 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. W. Va. Occupational Tech. Classrooms & Administration Building, Phase III | Tazewell | $ 390,199 | $ 0 | $ 531,607 |
| C. Bascom Slemp Library[3] | Wise | 25,317 | 0 | 25,317 |
| Lonesome Pine Regional Airport[3] | Wise | 20,123 | 43,880 | 87,759 |
| Lonesome Pine Regional Library | Wise | 62,703 | 130,097 | 464,732 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $ 498,342[5] | $ 173,977 | $1,109,415 |

## Section 302 (Local Development Districts & Research)

| Projects | Counties Served | Section 302 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Shenandoah Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | $ 12,070 | $ 0 | $ 16,094 |
| Cumberland Plateau Planning Dist. | Multicounty | 1,617 | 0 | 2,156 |
| Cumberland Plateau Planning Dist. | Multicounty | 54,614 | 0 | 72,819 |
| Dilenowisco Model Regional Ed. Service Center | Multicounty | 123,826 | 105,782 | 288,242 |
| Fifth Planning Dist. | Multicounty | 59,480 | 0 | 79,307 |
| Flood Recovery Planning Assistance | Multicounty | 125,000 | 625,000 | 876,315 |
| Lenowisco Plann ng Dist. | Multicounty | 100,000 | 0 | 133,333 |
| Mt. Rogers Planning Dist. | Multicounty | 90,000 | 0 | 120,000 |
| New River Valley Planning Dist. | Multicounty | 49,903 | 0 | 95,053 |
| Public TV | Multicounty | 117,000 | 0 | 156,335 |
| Regional Environmental Implementation Program | Multicounty | 186,287 | 35,800 | 222,087 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $ 919,797 | $ 766,582 | $2,061,741 |

Footnotes 1-4. For explanation, see page 45.

[5]An additional $660,066 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement Projects under other ARC programs. Total 214 funds for the state amounted to $1,158,408.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

**WEST VIRGINIA**
Population (in thousands)

| | |
|---|---|
| **STATE TOTAL** | **1,781.0** |
| **Total of Counties in Appalachia** | **1,781.0** |
| Barbour | 15.3 |
| Berkeley | 37.5 |
| Boone | 25.7 |
| Braxton | 13.1 |
| Brooke | 30.4 |
| Cabell | 108.6 |
| Calhoun | 7.1 |
| Clay | 9.9 |
| Doddridge | 6.5 |
| Fayette | 51.5 |
| Gilmer | 7.9 |
| Grant | 8.8 |
| Greenbrier | 32.6 |
| Hampshire | 12.3 |
| Hancock | 40.2 |
| Hardy | 8.8 |
| Harrison | 76.2 |
| Jackson | 21.1 |
| Jefferson | 22.1 |
| Kanawha | 230.6 |
| Lewis | 18.6 |
| Lincoln | 19.5 |
| Logan | 47.7 |
| McDowell | 51.4 |
| Marion | 63.1 |
| Marshall | 38.0 |
| Mason | 24.4 |
| Mercer | 63.9 |
| Mineral | 23.8 |
| Mingo | 34.2 |
| Monongalia | 65.1 |
| Monroe | 11.9 |
| Morgan | 8.4 |
| Nicholas | 23.3 |
| Ohio | 63.3 |
| Pendleton | 7.1 |
| Pleasants | 7.7 |
| Pocahontas | 8.9 |
| Preston | 26.1 |
| Putnam | 28.3 |
| Raleigh | 73.5 |
| Randolph | 26.3 |
| Ritchie | 10.2 |
| Roane | 14.9 |
| Summers | 14.0 |
| Taylor | 14.7 |
| Tucker | 7.7 |
| Tyler | 9.9 |
| Upshur | 20.7 |
| Wayne | 37.8 |
| Webster | 9.9 |
| Wetzel | 20.4 |
| Wirt | 4.2 |
| Wood | 84.9 |
| Wyoming | 31.2 |

County figures are 1972 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, No. 30.

# WEST VIRGINIA

## Section 202 (Child Development)

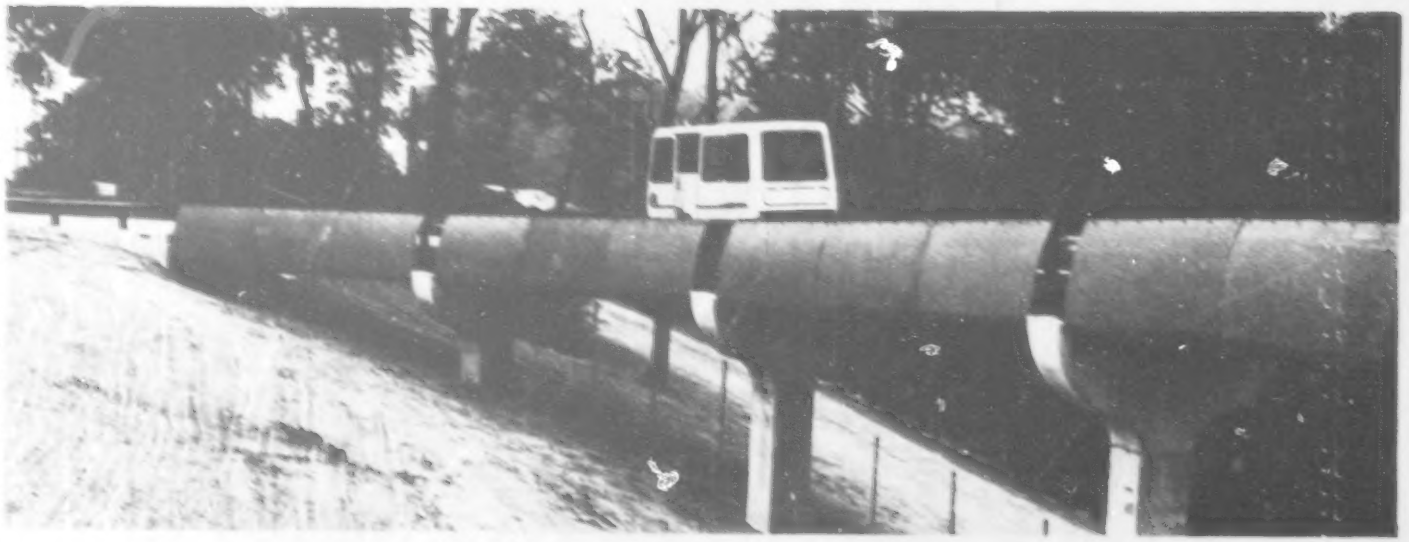
| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dental Health Dev. Program[1] | Multicounty | $ 88,000 | $ 0 | $ 88,206 |
| Field Instruction Unit[1] | Multicounty | 86,033 | 0 | 86,033 |
| Maternal & Child Health Demon. Project[1] | Multicounty | 742,984 | 92,395 | 836,179 |
| Regional Coordination & Technical Assistant Unit | Multicounty | 65,000 | 0 | 76,960 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $ 982,017 | $ 92,395 | $1,087,378 |

## Section 202 (Health)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 202 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Health Services | Clay | $ 65,050 | $ 0 | $ 120,350 |
| Extended Care Facility[3] | Fayette | 556,988 | 75,169 | 790,206 |
| Montgomery General Hosp. Modernization[2] | Fayette | 75,169 | 694,643 | 1,389,285 |
| Solid Waste Management | Fayette | 89,445 | 0 | 118,798 |
| Family Practice Residency Clinic | Harrison | 56,000 | 0 | 74,670 |
| Family Practice Residency Clinic Building | Harrison | 150,000 | 0 | 187,500 |
| Buffalo Creek Valley Health Emergency Assistance | Logan | 25,287 | 0 | 25,287 |
| Dry Fork Primary Health Service Program | McDowell | 137,065 | 0 | 191,215 |
| Camden-On-Gauley Medical Center | Webster | 217,532 | 0 | 389,984 |
| Coal Miners' Respiratory Clinic | Multicounty | 600,000 | 0 | 639,214 |
| Dental Health Service[1] | Multicounty | 171,000 | 0 | 232,375 |
| Emergency Care, Communication & Transportation[1] | Multicounty | 936,845 | 0 | 1,166,167 |
| Environmental Health Program[1] | Multicounty | 236,719 | 0 | 236,959 |
| Home Health Services Program[1] | Multicounty | 211,022 | 0 | 289,185 |
| Maternal & Child Health Program | Multicounty | 502,769 | 0 | 669,292 |
| Mental Health Program[1] | Multicounty | 562,557 | 0 | 775,524 |
| Nutrition Program[1] | Multicounty | 160,431 | 0 | 213,908 |
| Planning & Administrative Grant[1] | Multicounty | 180,317 | 0 | 241,756 |
| Planning & Administrative Grant[1] | Multicounty | 199,928 | 0 | 268,430 |
| Preplanning--Brooke-Hancock Comprehensive Health | Multicounty | 30,930 | 0 | 43,070 |
| Public Health Education[1] | Multicounty | 45,000 | 0 | 60,000 |
| Public Health Staffing & Consultation Program[1] | Multicounty | 332,414 | 0 | 442,813 |
| Solid Waste Management1 | Multicounty | 45,000 | 0 | 67,898 |
| Southern Va. Regional Health Council, Mental Health[1] | Multicounty | 251,955 | 42,975 | 344,929 |
| Tuberculosis Control Program[1] | Multicounty | 35,599 | 0 | 47,466 |
| 24-hour Health Information & Referral Program[1] | Multicounty | 88,410 | 0 | 117,920 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | $5,963,442 | $ 812,787 | $9,144,201 |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.



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## Section 207 (Housing)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 207 Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo Valley New Community | Logan | $ 42,282 | $ 42,282 |
| Total Approved FY 1973 | | $ 42,282 | $ 42,282 |

## Section 211 (Education)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 211 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Voc. Tech. Career Center | Boone | $ 300,000 | $ 0 | $1,250,000 |
| Voc. Ed. School | Calhoun | 197,505 | 0 | 1,000,000 |
| Arch A. Moore, Jr., Voc. Tech. & Adult Ed. Center | Jackson | 232,000 | 87,000 | 507,000 |
| Voc. Center | Logan | 590,000 | 0 | 2,400,000 |
| Comprehensive High School Voc. Dept. | Webster | 250,000 | 0 | 1,000,000 |
| Mobile Learning and Service Centers | Multicounty | 137,188 | 0 | 274,377 |
| Total Approved FY 1973 | | $2,006,693 | $ 87,000 | $6,431,377 |

Footnotes 1-4. For explanation, see page 45.

Note. For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

## Section 214 (Supplemental)

| Project | Counties Served | Section 214 Funds | Other Federal Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| E. Panhandle M. ntal Health Center[3] | Berkeley | $ 17,990 | $ 57,758 | $ 94,686 |
| Park Recreation Facilities | Berkeley | 93,536 | 166,894 | 311,788 |
| Huntington Transit System | Cabell | 220,767 | 1,103,933 | 1,656,900 |
| Dorcas Public Services District Water System | Grant | 19,000 | 170,000 | 392,000 |
| Benedum Airport Improvements | Harrison | 150,321 | 250,534 | 501,069 |
| Clarksburg Public Library | Harrison | 250,000 | 5,000 | 1,276,000 |
| State Science & Cultural Center Library | Kanawha | 650,000 | 16,520 | 4,710,000 |
| Park Recreational Facilities | Lewis | 120,360 | 200,600 | 401,200 |
| Buffalo Creek Water System | Logan | 312,000 | 520,000 | 1,040,000 |
| Park Construction[3] | Marshall | 161,346 | 268,910 | 537,819 |
| Park Land Acquisition | Mineral | 22,534 | 37,557 | 75,114 |
| Public Health Center Construction | Mineral | 142,837 | 238,062 | 476,124 |
| Public Health Center Construction | Monongalia | 328,554 | 547,590 | 1,096,180 |
| Oglebay Park Nature Center[3] | Ohio | 156,750 | 261,250 | 522,500 |
| Wheeling Mass Transportation Equipment | Ohio | 61,600 | 308,000 | 462,000 |
| Public Library | Putnam | 55,000 | 2,000 | 325,000 |
| Public Library | Raleigh | 200,000 | 3,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Pendleton Run Recreation Area Facilities | Tucker | 193,650 | 322,750 | 645,500 |
| Kanova Park Land & Facilities Acquisition | Wayne | 135,000 | 225,000 | 450,000 |
| Grandview-Doolin Water System | Wetzel | 178,600 | 315,400 | 924,000 |
| Wirt Community Center[3] | Wirt | 1,459 | 20,421 | 27,261 |
| Airport Improvements | Wood | 300,000 | 4,500,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Airport Safety Improvements | Wyoming | 36,230 | 68,190 | 136,380 |
| Weirton General Hosp. Construction | Multicounty | 500,000 | 0 | 17,359,800 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$4,307,554** | **$9,598,360** | **$40,619,321** |

## Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

| Projects | Counties Served | Section 302 Funds | Total Eligible Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Greenbrier College of Osteopathic Medicine | Greenbrier | $ 166,483 | $ 229,723 |
| Region One Local Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 44,076 | 58,766 |
| Region Three Local Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 8,890 | 11,852 |
| Region Four Local Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 11,375 | 15,167 |
| Region Five Local Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 46,561 | 62,077 |
| Region Six Local Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 40,032 | 53,376 |
| Region Seven Local Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 27,562 | 36,751 |
| Region Nine Local Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 23,130 | 30,840 |
| Region Ten Local Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 20,347 | 27,130 |
| Region Eleven Local Dev. Dist. | Multicounty | 22,998 | 30,667 |
| Regional Early Childhood Ed. Demon. Centers | Multicounty | 113,668 | 246,852 |
| Youth Opportunity Camping Program | Multicounty | 55,000 | 117,623 |
| **Total Approved FY 1973** | | **$ 580,122** | **$ 920,724** |

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 46.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

# APPENDIX B

## LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

See map on page 104.

### ALABAMA

1A: Muscle Shoals Council of Local Governments
P.O. Box 2358
Muscle Shoals, Alabama 35660
205/383-3861
Counties: Colbert, Franklin, Lauderdale, Marion, Winston

1B: North Central Alabama Regional Council of Governments
P.O. Box 1069
Decatur, Alabama 35601
205/355-4515
Counties: Cullman, Lawrence, Morgan

1C: Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments
City Hall
Huntsville, Alabama 35801
205/533-3333
Counties: DeKalb, Jackson, Limestone, Madison, Marshall

1D: West Alabama Planning and Development Council
P.O. Box 86
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401
205/345-5545
Counties: Bibb, Fayette, Lamar, Pickens, (Greene, Hale)

1E: Birmingham Regional Planning Commission
2121 Building, Room 1524
Birmingham, Alabama 35203
205/251-6139
Counties: Blount, Jefferson, St. Clair, Shelby, Walker, Chilton

1F: East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 1584
Anniston, Alabama 36201
205/237-6741
Counties: Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Etowah, Randolph, Talladega, Tallapoosa

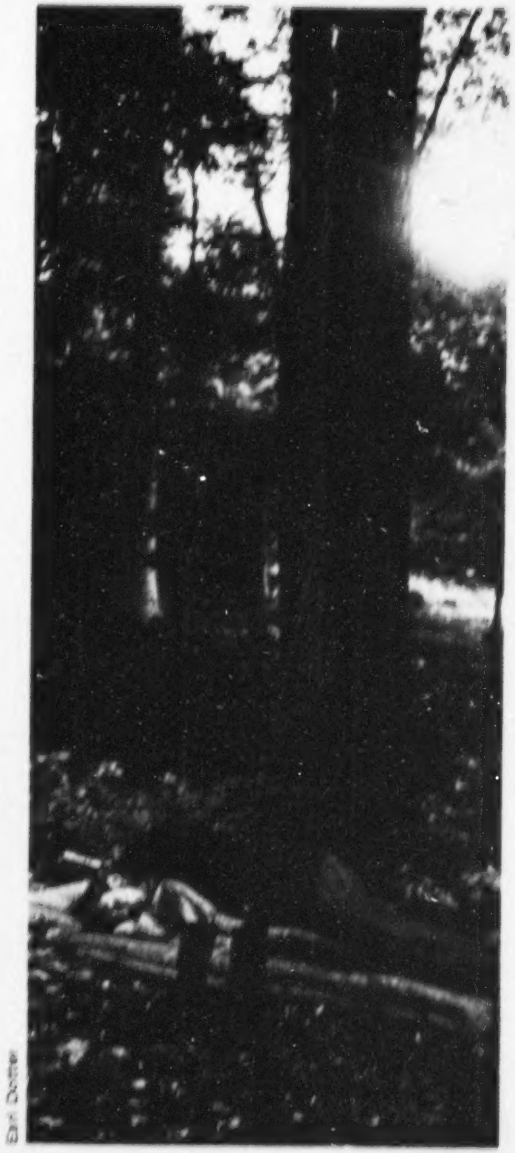
1H: Central Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission
303 Washington Avenue
P.O. Box 4034
Montgomery, Alabama 36104
205/262-7316
Counties: Elmore (Autauga, Montgomery)

### GEORGIA

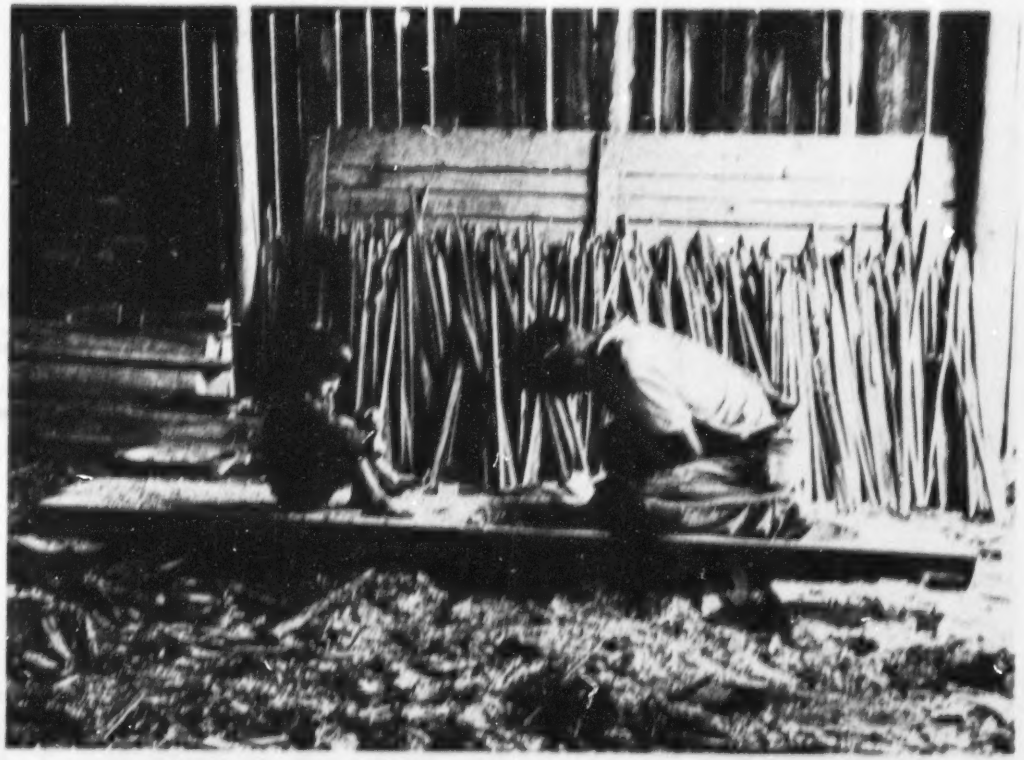
2A: Coosa Valley Area Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 1467
Rome, Georgia 30161
404/234-8507
Counties: Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Paulding, Polk, Walker

2B: Georgia Mountains Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 1720
Gainesville, Georgia 30501
404/536-3431
Counties: Banks, Dawson, Forsyth, Franklin, Habersham, Hall, Lumpkin, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union, White (Hart)

Note: Parentheses indicate non-Appalachian counties and independent cities included with the development districts.



Bill Ostrye



Jon Faul

2C: Chattahoochee-Flint Area Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 1363
LaGrange, Georgia 30240
404/882-2675
Counties: Carroll, Heard (Coweta, Meriwether, Troup)

2D: Atlanta Regional Commission
Suite 910
100 Peachtree Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
404/522-7577
Counties: Douglas, Gwinnett (Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, Rockdale)

2E: Northeast Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
193 East Hancock Street
Athens, Georgia 30601
404/548-3141
Counties: Barrow, Jackson, Madison, (Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Walton)

2F: North Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
212 N. Pentz Street
Dalton, Georgia 30720
404/226-1672
Counties: Cherokee, Fannin, Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, Whitfield

## KENTUCKY

3A: Buffalo Trace Area Development District, Inc.
State National Bank Building
Maysville, Kentucky 41056
606/564-6894
Counties: Fleming, Lewis, (Bracken, Mason, Robertson)

3B: FIVCO Area Development District
Boyd County Courthouse
P.O. Box 636
Catlettsburg, Kentucky 41129
606/739-4144
Counties: Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Greenup, Lawrence

3C: Bluegrass Area Development District, Inc.
Suite 201
160 E. Reynolds Road
Lexington, Kentucky 40503
606/272-6656
Counties: Clark, Estill, Garrard, Lincoln, Madison, Powell (Anderson, Bourbon, Boyle, Fayette, Franklin, Harrison, Jessamine, Mercer, Nicholas, Scott, Woodford)

3D: Gateway Area Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 107
Owingsville, Kentucky 40360
606/674-6355
Counties: Bathe, Menifee, Morgan, Montgomery, Rowan

3E: Big Sandy Area Development District, Inc.
Tourist Information Center
Prestonsburg, Kentucky 41653
606/886-2374
Counties: Floyd, Johnson, Magoffin, Martin, Pike

3F: Lake Cumberland Area Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 387
Jamestown, Kentucky 42629

502/343-3520
Counties: Adair, Casey, Clinton, Cumberland, Green, McCreary, Pulaski, Russell, Wayne (Taylor)

3H: Cumberland Valley Area Development District, Inc.
Laurel County Courthouse
London, Kentucky 40741
606/864-9176
Counties: Bell, Clay, Harlan, Jackson, Knox, Laurel, Rockcastle, Whitley

3I: Kentucky River Area Development District, Inc.
603 East Main Street
Hazard, Kentucky 41701
606/436-3158
Counties: Breathitt, Knott, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Owsley, Perry, Wolfe

3J: Barren River Area Development District, Inc.
Post Office Box 154
Bowling Green, Kentucky 42101
502/781-2381
Counties: Monroe (Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Hart, Logan, Metcalfe, Simpson, Warren)

## MARYLAND

4A: Tri-County Council for Western Maryland, Inc.
Suite 510 Algonquin Motor Inn
Cumberland, Maryland 21502
301/722-6886
Counties: Allegany, Garrett, Washington

## MISSISSIPPI

5A: Northeast Mississippi Planning and Development District
Post Office Box 60
Booneville, Mississippi 38829
601/728-6248
Counties: Alcorn, Benton, Marshall, Prentiss, Tippah, Tishomingo

5B: Three Rivers Planning and Development District
99 Center Ridge Drive
Pontotoc, Mississippi 38863
601/489-2415
Counties: Chickasaw, Itawamba, Lee, Monroe, Pontotoc, Union (Calhoun, Lafayette)

5C: Golden Triangle Planning and Development District
Drawer DN
Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762
601/325-3856
Counties: Choctaw, Clay, Lowndes, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Webster, Winston

5D: East Central Mississippi Planning and Development District
410 Decatur Street
Newton, Mississippi 39345
601/683-2007
Counties: Kemper (Clarke, Jasper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith)

## NEW YORK

6A: Southern Tier West Regional Planning and Development Board
16 Main Street
Salamanca, New York 14779
716/945-5303
Counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua

6B: Southern Tier Central Regional Planning and Development Board
53 Bridge Street
Corning, New York 14830
607/962-3021/962-5092
Counties: Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben

6C: Southern Tier East Regional Planning and Development Board
Room 23
19 East Main Street
Norwich, New York 13815
607/334-5210
Counties: Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Tioga, Tompkins

## NORTH CAROLINA

7A: Southwestern North Carolina Planning & Economic Development Commission
102 Scotts Creek Road
Sylva, North Carolina 28779
704/586-6527
Counties: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Jackson, Macon, Swain, Haywood

7B: Region B Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 638
Skyland, North Carolina 28776
704/684-8581
Counties: Buncombe, Henderson, Madison, Transylvania

7C: Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
306 Ridgecrest Avenue
Rutherfordton, North Carolina 28139
704/287-3309
Counties: McDowell, Polk, Rutherford (Cleveland)

7D: Mountain Scenic Regional Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 565
Spruce Pine, North Carolina 28777
704/765-7323
Counties: Avery, Mitchell, Watauga, Yancey

7D: Blue Ridge Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 193
Wilkesboro, North Carolina 28697
919/667-7641
Counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes

7E: Alexander-Burke-Caldwell Economic Development Commission
Caldwell Co. Emergency Services Bldg.
616 West Avenue, Room 5, 2nd Floor
Lenoir, North Carolina 28645
704/758-2569
Counties: Alexander, Burke, Caldwell (Catawba)

7G: Northwest Economic Development Commission
Government Center
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101
919/725-0742
Counties: Davie, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin

## OHIO

8A: Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission
Griffin Hall, 740 Second Street
Portsmouth, Ohio 45662
614/354-4716
Counties: Adams, Brown, Clermont, Gallia, Highland, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton

8B: Buckeye Hills-Hocking Valley Regional Development District, Inc
Suite 325
Dime Bank Building
Marietta, Ohio 45750
614/374-9436
Counties: Athens, Belmont, Hocking, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Perry, Washington

8C: Tuscarawas Valley Regional Advisory Committee, Inc.
P.O. Box 66
802 South 10th Street
Cambridge, Ohio 43725
614/439-2852
Counties: Carroll, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Muskingum, Tuscarawas

## PENNSYLVANIA*

9A: Northwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 231
Franklin, Pennsylvania 16323
814/437-6821
Counties: Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Forest, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Warren

9B: North Central Pennsylvania Economic Development District
P.O. Box 377-212 Main Street
Ridgway, Pennsylvania 15853
814/773-3162
Counties: Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter

9C: Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission
507 Main Street
Towanda, Pennsylvania 18848
717/265-9103
Counties: Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming

9D: Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania
P.O. Box 777
Avoca, Pennsylvania 18641
717/457-7456
Counties: Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill, Wayne

9E: Southwestern Pennsylvania Economic Development District
1411 Park Building
355 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222
412/391-1240
Counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Washington, Westmoreland

9F: Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission
310 Union Avenue
Altoona, Pennsylvania 16602
814/946-1641
Counties: Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset

9G: SEDA
R.D. #1
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania 17837
717/523-1109
Counties: Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Juniata, Lycoming, Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union

*9H, which is on the map, is not an organized local development district.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

10A: South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments
Drawer 6668, 11 Regency Hills Drive
Greenville, South Carolina 29607
803/268-2431
Counties: Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg

## TENNESSEE

11A: Upper Cumberland Development District
Burgess Falls Road
Cookeville, Tennessee 38501
615/858-2131
Counties: Cannon, Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Van Buren, Warren, White

11B: East Tennessee Development District
1810 Lake Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee 37916
615/974-2386
Counties: Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Monroe, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier, Union

11C: First Tennessee-Virginia Development District
Box 2779, East Tennessee State University
Johnson City, Tennessee 37601
615/928-0224
Counties: Carter, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, Washington, Washington County, Virginia

11D: South Central Tennessee Development District
Post Office Box 144
Columbia State Community College
Columbia, Tennessee 38401
615/381-2040

Counties: Coffee, Franklin (Bedford, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Marshall, Maury, Moore, Perry, Wayne)

11E: Southeast Tennessee Development District
423 James Building
731 Broad Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402
615/266-5781
Counties: Bledsoe, Bradley, Hamilton, Grundy, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Polk, Rhea, Sequatchie

## VIRGINIA

12A: LENOWISCO Planning District Commission
U.S. 58-421W
Duffield, Virginia 24244
703/431-2206
Counties: Lee, Scott, Wise, City of Norton

12B: Cumberland Plateau Planning District
P.O. Box 548
Lebanon, Virginia 24266
703/889-1778
Counties: Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell, Tazewell

12C: Mount Rogers Planning District Commission
544 South Main Street-The Hull Building
Marion, Virginia 24354
703/783-5103
Counties: Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe, Cities of Bristol and Galax

12D: New River Planning District Commission
1612 Wadsworth Street
Radford, Virginia 24141
703/639-9313
Counties: Floyd, Giles, Pulaski (Montgomery and City of Radford)

12E: Fifth Planning District Commission
Post Office Box 2527
145 West Campbell Avenue
Roanoke, Virginia 24010
703/343-4417
Counties: Alleghany, Botetourt, Craig, and Cities of Clifton Forge and Covington (Roanoke County and Cities of Roanoke and Salem)

12F: Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission
119 West Frederick Street
P.O. Box 1337
Staunton, Virginia 24401
703/885-5174
Counties: Bath, Highland (Augusta, Rockbridge, Rockingham, and Cities of Buena Vista, Harrisonburg, Lexington, Staunton, and Waynesboro)

## WEST VIRGINIA

13A: Region 1 Planning Council
201 Blair Building
Beckley, West Virginia 25801
304/248-6116
Counties: McDowell, Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers, Wyoming

13B: Region 2 Planning Council
Room 305-Cabell County Courthouse
Huntington, West Virginia 25701
304/523-7434
Counties: Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, Mingo, Wayne

13C: B-C-K-P Regional Intergovernmental Council
410 Kanawha Boulevard, East
Charleston, West Virginia 25301
304/348-7190
Counties: Boone, Clay, Kanawha, Putnam

13D: Gauley Regional Planning and Development Council
Nicholas Co. Court House
P.O. Box 505
Summersville, West Virginia 26651
304/872-3630
Counties: Fayette, Greenbrier, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Webster

13E: Mid-Ohio Valley (Region 5 Planning Council)
Fourth Floor, 225 Fourth Street
Parkersburg, West Virginia 26101
304/485-3801
Counties: Calhoun, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Tyler, Wirt, Wood

13F: Region 6 Planning Council
Deverny Building, Monroe Street
Fairmont, West Virginia 26554
304/366-5693
Counties: Doddridge, Harrison, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor

13G: Region 7 Planning Council
Upshur County Court House
Buckhannon, West Virginia 26201
304/472-6564
Counties: Barbour, Braxton, Gilmer, Lewis, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur

13H: Region 8 Planning Council
One Virginia Avenue
Petersburg, West Virginia 26847
304/257-8818
Counties: Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Pendleton

13I: Eastern Panhandle Regional Planning and Development Council
106 W. Burke Street
Martinsburg, West Virginia 25401
304/263-1743
Counties: Berkeley, Jefferson, Morgan

13J: Bel-o-Mar Interstate Planning Commission (Region 10)
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003
304/242-1800
Counties: Marshall, Ohio, Wetzel, Belmont Co., O.

13K: Region 11 Planning Council
3600 Marland Heights Road
Weirton, West Virginia 26062
304/748-1424
Counties: Brooke, Hancock

# Local Development Districts in the Appalachian Region

# APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

**June 30, 1973**

FEDERAL COCHAIRMAN
Donald W. Whitehead

STATES' COCHAIRMAN[1]
Gov. Winfield Dunn

STATES' REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE
John D. Whisman

ALTERNATE FEDERAL COCHAIRMAN
Orville H. Lerch

ASSISTANT STATES' REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE
John F. Souder

## STATE MEMBERS AND STATE REPRESENTATIVES

**ALABAMA**
R. C. (Red) Bamberg

**GEORGIA**
James T. McIntyre, Jr.

**KENTUCKY**
Dr. Charles F. Haywood

**MARYLAND**
William A. Pate

**MISSISSIPPI**
Zack Stewart

**NEW YORK**
Richard A. Wiebe

**NORTH CAROLINA**
William L. Bondurant

**OHIO**
Dr. David C. Sweet

**PENNSYLVANIA**
A. Edward Simon

**SOUTH CAROLINA**
James M. Whitmire, Jr.

**TENNESSEE**
M. Lee Smith

**VIRGINIA**
T. Edward Temple

**WEST VIRGINIA**
William H. Loy

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR — Harry Teter, Jr.[2]
DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND GENERAL MANAGER — Francis E. Moravitz
GENERAL COUNSEL — Robert McCloskey

[1] Jimmy Carter, Governor of Georgia, served as States' Cochairman from July 1 until December 31, 1972.
[2] Alvin Arnett served as Executive Director from July 1, 1972, to February 17, 1973.